The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,802 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1886. 1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4119	800	A. H. Johnson	8th "
M BENGAL	4800	800	W. B. Andrews	15th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Scotch	22nd "
—GWALIOR	2783	500	R. Hazelwood	29th "
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th NOV.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th "
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th "
—SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-tender will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th "
HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	29th "
SURAT	3142	350	R. G. Murray	12th NOV.
KAISER-I-HIND	4053	700	E. G. Stead	26th

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 10th October.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Harris..... 14th Oct.
s.s. RAPHA..... 3,544 480 Capt. J. Laird ..... 28th "

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, September 10, 1886. Agents.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
JUST PUBLISHED
"DENIZENS OF THE JUNGLE."
A Series of Sketches of
WILD ANIMALS,

Illustrating their form and natural attitude, with Letter-press description of each plate.

BY R. A. STERNDALE, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Author of "Natural History of the Mammalia of India," "Seonee" &c., Oblong Folio.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I.—Denizens of the Jungles. Aborigines—Deer—Monkeys.
II.—"On the Watch," Tiger.
III.—"Not so Fast Asleep as he Looks," Panther—Monkeys.
IV.—"Waiting for Father." Black Bears of the Plains.
V.—"Rival Monarchs." Tiger and Elephant.
VI.—"Hors de Combat." Indian Wild Boar and Tiger.
VII.—"A Race for Life." Blue Bull and Wild Dogs.
VIII.—"Meaning Mischief." The Gaur—Indian Bison.
IX.—"More than His Match." Buffalo and Rhinoceros.
X.—"A Critical Moment." Spotted Deer and Leopard.
XI.—"Hard Hit." The Sambur.
XII.—"Mountain Monarchs." Marco Polo's Sheep.

Price Rs. 10; postage Rs. 1-12, or by V. P. P. Rs. 2.

THACKER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

BOILERS and ENGINE FOR SALE.—Three wrought-iron boilers in first rate condition to be seen in H. M.'s Mint between the hours of 9 a.m. and p.m., also one engine, 10 H. P., Nominal. May probably be removed by the beginning of next month.

J. H. WHITE, Col. R. E.,
Mint Master.
2nd September, 1886.

PHILLIPS'
BROKEN-LEAF TEA, as. 10 per lb.
A MONEY SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The small leaf from some of the finest Indian Teas. Produces a Tea in the cup, stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf Teas.

PHILLIPS'
PLANTATION MIXTURE TEA, as. 14 per lb.
BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength and a most useful Tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their Tea.

PHILLIPS'
ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-10 per lb.
VERY CHOICE and fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup.

PHILLIPS'
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 3-8 per lb.
The flower of Indian Teas, of exquisite aroma.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY (New Oriental Bank Buildings) and POONA.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 4th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jasd, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

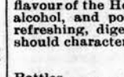
S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 29th September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."
"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."
"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."
"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 24, per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 8 0
Pints " " 5 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen.	6	8
Half-Bottles..... "	4	8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S COAL TAR SOAP.

A SUPERB antiseptic and disinfecting Toilet Soap; by its use, eruptions and irritation are prevented and allayed, and a clear complexion produced. It is recommended by the Medical Faculty as a remedy for PRICKLY-HEAT and all eruptions of the skin, and as a safeguard against all infectious diseases.

Per Packet of 3 Tablets, As. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
HOUSEHOLD SOAP.
Per Bar, 8 as.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COMTE DE BONFORT
CHAMPAGNE.
A VERY SUPERIOR and Choice Brand.
Per doz., Rs. 52-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP AND CO., Ld,, BOMBAY.

STAR MILLS
BATH ROOM PAPER.

EACH Packet contains 1,000 sheets of superior Medicated Manilla Paper, being just double the number of sheets found in the packets of other makers.

Per Packet, Re. 1-4.

KEMP AND CO., Ld, BOMBAY.

WINES.
KEMP AND Co.'s NEW BRANDS.

THE first shipment of the Company's WINES, personally SELECTED by Mr. D. S. KEMP, are now landed and are of exquisite quality. Those now offered embrace high class CLARET and BURGUNDIES only, but a fuller range is coming forward, and will be duly announced.

	Case of 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Case of 2 doz. pints. Rs.
CLARET—		
Pontet Canet	40	42
BURGUNDY—		
Pommard	24	26
Volnay	36	36

The utmost attention having been given to these selections, it is believed that they will command unqualified approval.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled stock, specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
GLASS AND CROCKERY.
GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT AND SADDLERY.
HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE AND FANCY GOODS.
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
PHARMACY AND DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	Rs.	25
" sterling silver case	"	40
In hunting white metal case	"	28
" sterling silver case	"	45
In cut hunting white metal case	"	30
" sterling silver case	"	50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Thull Chotiali, July 1886. Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

FOR THE RAINS!!
MRS. LAKE,
IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN
BALL DRESS MATERIALS

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Musli
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes,
Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS
MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

	Per dozen. Rs.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41	8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 37	8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 36	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	" 28	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 26	4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	" 25	12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 24	0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29	8
Do. one Shamrock	" 27	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 25	12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBRY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.
FOR EVENING WEAR.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

	Each
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	Rs.
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	9-8
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen	Cash.
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Brown Round Crown	

TWEED HATS, AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a large choice	Rs. 5	0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks	" 4	8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	" 4	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats best quality	" 14	8
Gents' Fawn Do. Do.	" 14	8
Ladies Terai, Fawn, Navy, Brown	" 14	8

Hawke's Regulation, and Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Regulation Glengarries, Ladies and Children's Hats.

THORPE & CO.
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS
SHIRT-MAKERS.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs.	a.
Cotton Lace from	3	12
Balbriggan Lace from	7	0
Silk Lace from	10	0
Brown Merino, Very Fine from	7	0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine from	4	8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear from	7	8
International	2	8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7	8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino from	8	0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin from	6	8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests from	8	8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns from	9	0
International do. from	3	0

SOCKS.	Rs.	a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks per doz. pair	11	8
" " Embroidered Fronts "	19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks per pair	2	12
Lisle Thread Stripes per doz.	16	8
Balbriggan New Stripes from	21	0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.		
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. from	21	0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear per pair	2	12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors from	17	8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

CHAMPAGNE.
JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."
A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 37 8 " " 40 8 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIMELY NOTICE!
TIMELY NOTICE!!
TIMELY NOTICE!!!

WE beg TO REMIND our numerous CUSTOMERS, both HERE and UP-COUNTRY, that all orders for English and Foreign Papers and Periodicals for next year are NOW BEING BOOKED by us, and that all orders must be registered before THURSDAY, 25th November next.

A Revised Price List of English and Foreign Papers and Periodical is ready; and comparison of it with Lists of other Firms is requested, since the prices quoted are VERY MODERATE.

Price List Free on application.

The extensive patronage enjoyed by this Firm is, we trust, a sufficient guarantee to intending subscribers, that their orders will be executed with care and prompt-itude.

HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE CO.,
26, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN OIL MILL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at its Registered Office, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report for the first half-year.

By order of the Directors,
N. M. PUNTHAKEY, & Co.,
Agents.

AT a MEETING of the KARACHI HARBOUR BOARD held on THURSDAY, the 23rd September, 1886, the undernoted Debentures were drawn:—

No.	18	Mr. Edulee Dorabjee
,,	21	do. do.
,,	71	Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co.
,,	74	do. do. do.
,,	115	do. do. do.
,,	176	do. do. do.
,,	400	do. do. do.
,,	542	Mr. A. D. Hussunally.
,,	549	do. do.

and it is hereby notified that the above-named holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on the 1st October 1886.

GEO. C. PARKER.
Captain, I. M. Port Officer.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, are now registering orders for TENTS for the ensuing Cold Season, and beg to draw attention to the following well-assorted Stock ready for immediate despatch.

Estimates for Tents not specified will be furnished on application.

SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS.
Square and oblong in all sizes—from Rs. 415—Upwards.
DOUBLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS.
Square and oblong in all sizes—from Rs. 720—Upwards.
HILL TENTS.
10 feet square to 14 feet square—from Rs. 240—Upwards.
BECHOBAS.
8 feet square to 12 feet square—from Rs. 115—Upwards.
SWISS COTTAGE TENTS.
10 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 285—Upwards.
KASHMIR TENTS.
In all sizes—from Rs. 140—Upwards.
SHAMIANAHS.
14 feet square to 24 feet square—from Rs. 235—Upwards.
RAOTIS.
13' by 12' to 16' by 16'—from Rs. 215—Upwards.
SLEEPING PALS.
10 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 85—Upwards.
HILL PALS.
17' by 10' to 19' by 12'—from Rs. 100—Upwards.
OFFICE TENTS.
Various sizes—Rs. 70—Upwards.
"MULTUM IN PARVO" OR CABUL TENTS.
feet square to 10 feet square, with or without Bath-room—from Rs. 65—Upwards.
SHIKARI PALS.
feet square to 12 feet square—from Rs. 110—Upwards.
SERVANTS' PALS.
8 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 35—Upwards.
POLICE PALS.
16' by 15'—Rs. 80—Upwards.
LASCAR PALS.
16 feet square—Rs. 85—Upwards.
SEPOYS' PALS.
32 feet by 16 feet—Rs. 145—Upwards.
NECESSARY TENTS.
feet square—Rs. 25—Upwards.
STABLES.
24' by 12' to 32' by 12'—from Rs. 150—Upwards.
NATIVE OFFICERS' TENTS.
Somewhat similar to the British Officers Cabul Tent—from Rs. 50—Upwards.—Cheaper if required.
DURBAR TENTS.

Of all sizes and of the best and most expensive material, fitted with Chandeliers and with heavily gilded mountings, &c., &c.

All prices up to Rs. 10,000.

A Applications to be made to
MANAGER & SECRETARY.

STATIONERY,
Received by last Mail,
Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,
Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	Rs. a. 1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2 0	,,
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	,,
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2 8	,,
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3 4	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2 8	,,
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	,,
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2 8	,,

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2 0	,,
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	,,
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 8	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4 12	,,
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	,,
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1 8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	,,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
Samples free on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Applications for the post of Head Master (with testimonials) will be received by the Secretary (146, Middle Colaba). Salary Rs. 125 per mensem, with quarters for a single man, or married couple without family.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Crioueleansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

PICTURES, PICTURES, in Elegant Gilt Frames, such as Rural Scenes, Water Falls and Comical Subjects, suitable for Birthday and Wedding presents, Prices cheap. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PERAMBULATORS.—Just received our long-expected STOCK of Children's Perambulators with spider wheels; single Rs. 2½, double Rs. 30. Disappointed Customers apply early.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

IF you want a good FIT and of good material, you must only go to Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military, and Naval Tailors, Bombay.

A C. E. of considerable experience in Railway and other works in India and elsewhere, seeks an engagement. Address "LEVEL," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—Shank's Horizontal Engine and Cochran's Vertical Tubular Boiler, both 10 N. H. P. Can be seen in the premises of the Bombay Oil Manufacturing Co., Mody Bay.

FOR SALE.—Cotherstone, Fawn GREYHOUND DOG, weight 68 lbs., won 35 Courses in public, one of the Gamest Dogs ever imported; he is by Canute out of Mischief. Apply to "Great Western Hotel."

WANTED.—A BILLIARD TABLE in miniature, 10 by 5. Apply to "D. A." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SOFT FRENCH FELT TERAI-HATS, Rs. 8 (usually sold in Bombay at 13-8) in Navy Blue, Brown and Slate Color.—The Cash Bazaar, Limited, Church-gate Corner.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TWO GRADUATES are REQUIRED in the Baroda College, one to Lecture in Biology and the other in Chemistry. Address with full particulars, "PRINCIPAL," Baroda College.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING—Advertisement and printing blocks of any design. Also Crests and Monograms of every description carefully engraved and stereotyped.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED CLERKS for selling Ice at Company's a Branch Depôts. Guarantee required.—SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

BAMBOO and BEAD CHICKS—Flower and Bird pattern—just arrived from Japan. Very few of them now remain in stock. Gentlemen enquiring, please make note—IBRAHIM ADAMALLI, China Bazar, Medows Street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcke and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NICE OPPORTUNITY.—We have just unpacked a very good Consignment of Rotherham's Gold and Silver English WATCHES. These Watches are second to none in the world. Prices moderate.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 Test, Rs. 5, and 125 Test, Rs. 4, for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills, Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders. 26, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapoos Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. tins. MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, ROLLED BACON.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not insure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATIPURA, 5th LANE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of mortgagee and on account and risk of Borah Abdulally Dawoodjee Sheeyal, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 1st of April 1886.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, chawls, shops or dwelling houses now standing or in process of erection thereon, situate in Camatipura, 5th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 144 and new No. 16,663, and new survey No. 5,090, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under No. 1,501, and containing by admeasurement 359 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Nurau Dhurmajee, on or towards the west by the property of Marwady Foolajee Jeewanjee, on or towards the north by the 5th Camatipura Street, on or towards the south by a sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH FRERE, and NICHOLSON, Meadows Street, Fort, Solicitors to the mortgagor or to the undersigned auctioneer.—Bombay, 23rd day of September 1886.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 29th September, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.

THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
LUKHUMSEY LALJEE AND OTHERS ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Edward Vander Straaten, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by order of the Court, dated the 21st day of December 1885, and pursuant to the decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th day of April, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will on THIS DAY, the 29th of September, and on the 2nd October 1886, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises the following properties unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private contract.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

All that messuage or dwelling houses standing on the fazendari ground, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the south side of the Jail Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 1-3, ward No. 3,421, street No. 1-8, ward No. 3,422, street No. 9, ward No. 3,423, street No. 10-15, and ward No. 3,424, street No. 16, ward No. 3,425, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the properties formerly or now of Peerbhoy Asuck, Allo Padoo, Kessowjee Naik, and partly by Bomanjeepoors street, on or towards the south and west by property belonging to the Khoja Jumat or community, and on or towards the north partly by Jail Road and partly by a Mahomedan burial-ground, and containing by admeasurement 6,647 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of several tenants.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd October.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, situate on the west side of the Doongry Cooly Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 719 and 780 and new No. 6,513, and old survey No. 455 and new survey No. 2,626, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1,270, and street No. 148-150, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagon, on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Feewraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly or now of Goculdas Bhaskersey and Devcoran Bhajan, on or towards the north by the house formerly or now of Purbhat Ludha, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 326 49 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of monthly tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamp, &c., &c., the porperty of ALFRED MURCOTT, Esq. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as cruet and egg stands, ice pitcher, biscuit box, salver, oval tea tray, set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished plain and carved furniture, such as a square dining table, sideboard, dumb waiter and dining room, arm and without arm chairs, whatnot, set of camp tables, handsome circular pier, side, oblong, sofa and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining chairs and folding arm rocking and drawing room chairs, settee couches, very handsome corner cabinets, teapoys, music stand, lady's davenporte, strong glass-door book case, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex table kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome iron and teakwood four-post bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing glasses, handsome strong almyras with plate glass door, bentwood bed-room chairs, towel horses, English folding looking glass and wall peg, bath tub, commodes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, linen, &c.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from J. M. DeSa, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction, on the top-floor of Fitzroy Lodge, Girgaum, near the Tramway Terminus and adjacent to the R. C. Chapel, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong buggy Victoria, one high-wheeled dog-cart, a strong grey Arab horse, sewing machine, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frames, &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong Bay Arab horse, 10 years old, 15 hands, goes in saddle and harness, has been used for years as charger.
1 handsome strong chestnut pony, good trapper, has played polo and is a good hack.
1 second hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 second hand strong mail phaeton.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th September, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed property in New Line Street advertised to take place on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., is POSTPONED until further notice.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Forbes Street, opposite Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s offices in the premises lately occupied by Mr. W. J. Kessel, the handsome French-polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c. The same comprises neat glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, cruet frames, spoons and forks, table-cutlery, French-polished furniture, such as dining, drawing, side, pier, writing, camp, dressing and washhand tables, marble top table and teapoys, side-board, whatnot, ornament stands conversation sofas, reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, folding, low, arm and without arm chairs, iron bedstead, chest of drawers, clothes press, almyras with mirror glass doors, glass cupboard, book case and stand, baby's iron cot screens, dressing glass, teapoys handsome table ornaments, China flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures sewing machine, &c.

The above is on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, below the offices of Messrs. Wallace & Co., the surplus stock and shop furniture of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee, shifting to his new premises. The same comprises Silber's patent kerosine oil single light hanging lamps, 1,2,3 and 4 light Cosmos burners hanging lamps, bronze Cosmos burners wall lamps, colored round and square globe lamps, garden lamps, Hink's patent kerosine oil duplex table argand lamps on figures, duplex tin wall lamps, rich cut glass, bronze and porcelain pedestal, wind proof Hink's and Cosmos burners duplex table lamps, 5 light candelabras, colored venetian glass water jugs, cut glass decanters, cheese stands, plated table lamps, handsome gold flower vases, glass flower epergnes, lady's velvet companions, candle stands, hand lamps plated pickle and liquor stands, spoons and forks, coat brushes, handsome flower pots, porcelain dessert, tea and coffee services, carriage lamps, handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as round, pier, side, writing and folding tables, marble top round table and teapoys, conversation sofa and reclining couches, bentwood American drawing-room, folding, office, rocking baby's, and bedroom light chairs, bentwood verandah bench, marble top side-table with gilt pier glasses, glass door wardrobe, handsome mirror glass door, clothes press, chest of drawers, glass door cupboard, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, an eight-day clock, and many other fancy articles.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TOD STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Jeewunjee and with the consent of Mr. Motilall Hurgowandas of Tezpur, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Tod Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, on the west by the property of Ardaseer Cursetjee Lakdawala, on the north by the said Tod Street, and on the south by the property of the heirs of Framjee Wadia, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under No. 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1886.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

37 boxes claret in pints and quarts.
10 ,, German beer in pints and quarts.
5 ,, orange colour.
1 ,, orsidue.
2 ,, very handsome flower vases and baskets of gilt and painted Bohemian glass.
1 case saffron.
2 ,, coloured prints.
1 ,, white doria.
1 ,, coloured silk satin.
5 ,, yellow striped cloth.
3 ,, grey shirtings.

On account of the concerned.—
5 broken sewing machines.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 29th September 1886.

NOTICES.

W. I. P. R.

AS the PORT of MORMUGAO and RAILWAY are to be OPENED to PUBLIC TRAFFIC at the end of this year, the Services of a Harbour Master are required. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. All applications to be sent before October 23rd, to the AGENT, Marmugao, Goa.

WANTED, an English knowing SECRETARY for the Viramgam Municipality. An L. C. E. preferred. Pay, Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 80. Apply to PRESIDENT, Viramgam Municipality, before 1st October.

ભગાઇ કેવલદાસ સહી,
Chairman.
Viramgam Municipal Office, 29th September, 1886.

CONTRACT FOR LABOR
IS INVITED AT ONCE
FOR
BUILDING SALT WORKS.

Apply personally to "B." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per Share, has been declared, payable on and after FRIDAY the 1st proximo, at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company, at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th September, 1886.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person having any claim against PESTONJEE NESSERWANJEE CAPTAIN, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at House No. —Dhobitalao, is hereby required within 30 days from the date hereof to send in his claim to the undersigned Solicitors, and to produce for inspection by the undersigned within the aforesaid time, all Documents or Decrees upon which any such claim is based.

NOTICE is further given that on the 21st day of October 1886, the said Pestonjee Nesserwanjee Captain will assume the name of BOMANSHAW RUTTONJEE CAPTAIN, and will thenceforth sign by that name all vouchers, accounts and documents necessary to be signed by him, and any alleged claims against him under documents signed by any other name will be repudiated.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors.
No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated total quantity 40 tons).

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Tallow" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Sunrise on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample say 8 oz. must accompany each tender.

Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th September 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from SHIPS, LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company for a period of three years, from 1st January, 1887.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th September, 1886.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,703
Total	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL,
copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Agents: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable firms in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 24th Regt., N. I., Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Yesso (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Commilla (s), from Kurrachee.

FAIR.—The annual Hindoo fair, called *Nowratri*, will be held this day at Mahaluxmee, and will continue for nine successive days.

LOST RING.—Muthoora Tejpal reported to the police that a gold ring set with a diamond, and valued at Rs. 175, dropped off his finger and fell into the Walkeshwar Tank on Monday.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—Yesterday afternoon, a woman named Lingy Baloo, employed at a new building in course of construction at Mody Bay, as a labourer, accidentally fell off a scaffolding, and sustained serious injuries. She was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—Hussain Busheer, a day labourer employed on board the s.s. Yessoo, lying in the Prince's Dock, while at work in the hold of that vessel yesterday afternoon, a sling containing some railway iron suddenly gave way, and falling upon his head, caused several severe lacerated wounds of the scalp. The injured man was removed at once to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Cammatteepoora 13th Street, touching the death of Maloo Yessoo, a Mahar boy aged 10 years. Deceased, while lying asleep on a mat on the public road, the wheel of a municipal cart, which was passing that street early yesterday morning, passed over his head, completely crushing it, and caused instantaneous death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT.—Joseph Lewis Fernandes, a servant in Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, living on the premises in a large room with a number of other Portuguese servants, reported to the police on Monday the theft of currency notes and cash, and a silver waist chain, of the collective value of Rs. 174, from his box during his absence from the hotel premises on Sunday night.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, at a quarter past 6 o'clock this evening:—

Quadrille	Rossini	Godfrey.
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust.
Valse	Thine Alone	Meissler.
Selection	Carmen	Godfrey.
Valse	The Flower Show	Coote.
Polka	The Little Trumpeter	Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, into the circumstances connected with the death of Kavery, a Hindoo widow, and that of her newborn female child. The deceased woman, who lived in a house at Girgaum Back Road, after giving birth to her child on the night of the 23rd instant, went off into a faint and died immediately. The medical evidence went to show that the death of the woman was caused by heart disease, and that the child was still-born, and a verdict in accordance to the medical evidence was recorded.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

THE fourteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Settna presided.

The following directors' annual report of the working of the mill for the year ending 30th June 1886, was submitted to the meeting:—

It will be observed on reference to the accompanying balance sheet and profit and loss statement that the company has not made enough profit available for distribution as dividend. It is needless for the directors to inform the shareholders that our mill, in common with many other Bombay mills, has made a loss for the first six months of the year under review; but as an improvement set in since January last by a fall in the price of cotton, and a brisk demand having sprung up for yarn, a good margin of profit was left in the second six months, and a great deal of this was owing to the improved production of yarn resulting from the addition of the new machinery during the latter portion of the year. After deducting the profits of the second six months from the last year's loss and from the first six months of this year, there is still left a small balance of loss of Rs. 2,503-0-4, as will be seen from the annexed accounts. As the company has worked with so little profit this year, the secretaries and treasurers have not charged any commission, to which they are entitled in terms of the articles of association, and the directors are glad to be able to mention this fact, which is creditable to the secretaries and treasurers. The directors also beg leave to report that an increased production is now obtained from the new ring-frames and new mules placed in the mill, and which began work last January, and it is the directors' belief that if the present ratio of margin between the price of the raw material and that of the yarn is maintained, your directors will be able to show a good result next year. As the directors are satisfied that the production of the mill has been increased by the adoption of a few ring frames and new mules, they are induced to dispense with the whole of the remaining Flyer-throstles, which are giving so poor outturn, and replacing them by further new ring-frames and preparation machinery, and also by adding about 40 new looms. These have now been ordered out from England, and the directors hope that when the whole of this machinery is set into full work, the result, it is anticipated, will be very favourable. The addition of this new machinery will also enable the mill to spin the 30's count with facility and advantage. The property of your mill is insured for Rs. 5,10,000, and cotton and stores for Rs. 1,50,000.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, re-electing Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Settna and Vandravandas Purshotumdas as directors, and re-appointing Messrs. Framjee Tamoojee and Dwarkadas Odhowjee as auditors of the company's accounts for the present year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the agents and secretaries of the company for having voluntarily given up their commission, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

VACANCIES IN OUR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THERE will be two vacancies in our Legislative Council owing to the expiry of the period of office of the Hon. Mr. Budrudin Tyabji and the Hon. Mr. Raste. Mr. Budrudin has so satisfactorily discharged his duties as a member of the Council that the public will be glad if he be appointed again. To the other vacancy we earnestly hope Lord Reay will appoint a really competent native gentleman, commanding the respect of the native community. We hear it is intended to appoint one of the native chiefs or sirdars in the place of Mr. Raste, but that would be a practically useless selection, for, in the case of a native chief, he will not be able to represent the people of this Presidency, as he will be regarded as an outsider not directly interested in them, while in the case of a sirdar, it will be difficult to find an able and educated man. If it is intended to nominate some one from the Deccan, no one more competent in every way than Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Laksuman Nulkar will be found. But if a Guzerati is required, we hope the claims of Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar will be considered. —*Indu Prakash.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICES will be held on board the s.s. Inchmornish, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captain, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints

THE EARTHQUAKES IN AMERICA.

Further information received by yesterday's mail regarding the earthquake in the Southern States of America show that the total number of deaths at Charleston is ninety-six, of which fifty-eight occurred at or about the time of the first shock, while thirty-eight persons have died since. Panic has subsided and business is being resumed. Railroad communication has been restored, and the streets are being cleared of the debris. Offers of aid are being received from all quarters, and Queen Victoria has sent the following message to President Cleveland:—

"Balmoral, Sept. 3.—To the President of the United States.—I desire to express my profound sympathy with the sufferers by the late earthquakes, and await with anxiety fuller intelligence, which I hope may show the effects to have been less disastrous than reported. (Signed) Victoria."

President Cleveland replied as follows:—

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 4.—To Victoria, Queen and Empress, Balmoral, Scotland.—Your Majesty's expression of sympathy for the sufferers by the earthquake is warmly appreciated, and awakes a grateful response in American hearts.—Grover Cleveland, President."

It is estimated that 40,000 persons are now compelled to sleep in the streets and squares of the city. The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Wednesday night. (Sept. 8.) "The condition of Charleston is improving. The arrival of Mr. Courtenay, the mayor, has imparted hopefulness, the public confidence is increasing, and business is being resumed. Five thousand persons need help and food. The weakness of the last shocks leads to a belief that the subterranean disturbances are dying out. Various schemes are being discussed for borrowing money at a low rate of interest for the rebuilding of the city. Several of the exchanges have formed a joint committee to arrange for the supply of systematic relief to the sufferers. Despatches sent in from various points report the continued receipt of donations of generous sums for the benefit of the sufferers at Charleston."

Another correspondent says:—"General Batchelder, of the United States Engineer Corps, has officially inspected an area of thirty acres in the city of Charleston. He reports that the published accounts of the injury occasioned by the earthquake come short of the complete truth. Thirteen structures south of the Charleston Hotel and east of Meeting-street will have to be razed to the ground. The damage in the area lying between Calhoun-street and the Battery—some sixty acres—is in the same proportion as that in the district which General Batchelder inspected. The story of showers of pebbles is repeated with so much circumstantiality that it is impossible to disbelieve it. Three showers fell in different localities, with intervals of four or five hours between them. The size of the stones varied from that of a grape to that of a hen's egg, and they fell perpendicularly, with force enough to fracture the hard pavements upon which they struck. The stones had polished surfaces, and felt warm when handled directly after falling."

A New York correspondent gives some interesting particulars of the effects of the earthquakes. He says:—"Not far from Charleston extensive mounds of clay have been thrown up, and hillocks of sand, in most cases in the shape of inverted cones, the hollow parts of which had evidently been formed by the action of water returning into the depths from which it had been raised. In many cases the erupted matter had streamed away from breaks in the surface of the earth to a distance of from 20ft. to 50ft. In other places there were fissures almost invariably extending from north to south. These were not wide, and extended downward always in a slanting direction. The matter thrown up was of a dull dark slaty colour, mixed with gravel. There was also a little shale, and in general mud resembling that which is thrown from the bottom of the phosphate pits along the river. The water in some places had the taste of artesian water; but in many instances was clear and limpid as from a mountain spring. Cracks and fissures are everywhere visible for miles and miles around. Strangely enough, some of these were in active operation, and constant shocks sent the water out in jets to a height of fifteen to twenty feet. This was evidently the result of the cracks being filled with water, and then the sides opening and closing by each succeeding shock. These appearances were suggestive of still more violent eruptions, and there was a constant dread everywhere that there would be a general inundation caused by some extraordinary force of the earthquake. Not only was water emitted in low places, where it might be expected to exist at all times, but on the tops of the highest elevations mud could be seen. Passengers arriving at Savannah, Georgia, from Charleston, say that holes in the earth resembling artesian wells were opened in the neighbourhood of Charleston and for miles on this side. They vary in diameter, but average two feet, and are apparently bottomless. Mica and other minerals not known in that section before have been found around the mouths. Mud of a bluish colour oozes from the fissures in the ground surrounding them, and the water savours of soda. People living near them report that when the water first burst forth from the ground it was steaming hot, and shot fifty feet into the air. On Pac Island, near Beaufort, a fissure in the earth twelve feet wide and 400 feet long still remains. All the islands in that vicinity report similar fissures, with mud and water issuing from them. An extraordinary account is given by the passengers of their experiences on a railway train from Charleston to Columbia during the earthquake. In many places along the track, for spaces of several hundred yards in width, the dreadful energy of the earthquake expended itself in two particular ways. First, there were intervals of a hundred yards or more in which the track had the appearance of having been alternately raised and depressed, like a line of frozen waves. The second indication was were the forces oscillated from east to west, bending the rails in reverse curves most of them taking the shape of the single, and others of the double letter S placed longitudinally. The latter occurred almost invariably at the trestles and culverts. In other places the track had the appearance of being "kinked" for miles, but always in the direction of the rails. The train at the time of the earthquake was running along at the usual speed, freighted with hundreds of excursionists returning from the mountains. They were all laughing and talking when on a sudden the train appeared to have left the track, and, going up into the air, suddenly it descended, and as it rapidly fell, it was flung first violently over to the east, apparently leaning over at less than an angle of 45 deg. There was then a reflex action, and the train righted, and was hurled with a roar as of a discharge of artillery over to the west. It finally subsided on the track, and took a plunge downwards on a descending wave. The brakes were put on; but so great was the momentum that the train kept right ahead. It is said on trustworthy authority that the train actually galloped along the track, the front and rear trucks of carriages rising and falling alternately. The utmost confusion prevailed. Women and children shrieked with dismay, and the bravest heart quailed in the momentary expectation of a more terrible catastrophe. The train was finally stopped and taken back. On the way the work of the earthquake was terribly patent. The train had actally passed over one of those serpentine curves already described. An examination of the earth's surface at Charleston and its vicinity reveals many phenomena. At Mount Pleasant, opposite Charleston, a hollow which on Tuesday was perfectly dry is now full of fresh water. A cabin occupied by a coloured man is completely surrounded by yawning chasms extending through the earth's surface ten feet and over. All around this are sinks of fresh water and masses of mud with green-looking soft substances never seen before. It is contended by many that the mud and other substances found around the village are volcanic matter. Just after the first shock on Tuesday night there was a distinct smell of escaping sulphuric acid gas over the entire village. The smell lasted throughout the night.

Scientific men differ entirely as to the character of the disaster. One denies that it had a volcanic origin. Another thinks that the phenomena indicate the approaching birth of an active volcano on the American Continent. Professor M'Gee's theory is that the fundamental rock constituting the coast-plain, extending from the ocean to Columbia, South Carolina, has slipped away from the continental rock towards the ocean. But when he arrived at the site of the fissures and found many of them running east and west and exuding a bluish mud from deep in the earth, Professor M'Gee admitted that he was puzzled. His theory obviously disconnects Charleston from the shocks in Greece, Italy, and at Vesuvius. Professor Mendenhall finds that the gyratory effects at Charleston are most remarkable. For example: the base of Major Macbeth's monument was unmoved, but the shaft 20 feet high had been whirled halfway round the chimneys of the Planter's Hotel, which rise half a dozen feet above the roof were broken sheer through; but not thrown down. Apparently the house had been twisted around beneath them leaving them standing disjointed at right angles to their former position.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 38, Farringdon road, London.

TERRIBLE CRIMES IN PARIS.

A DREADFUL crime was committed in Paris on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 4, in the Faubourg St. Denis. In one of the populous courts of that crowded thoroughfare an elderly woman was observed rushing downstairs, bleeding profusely from a gash in her throat. While the neighbours were hurrying to her assistance, a young man got on to the roof and sprang into the court, a descent of some 60 ft. They were mother and son. On the police searching their rooms they found the body of a man tied to a bed-post with his head battered in. It seems that the trio lived together, and it is assumed that the son, who is described as a steady workman in receipt of good wages, attempted to kill his mother and her associate, in disgust at their *liaison*, and then destroyed his own life. The son was killed on the spot; the mother, it is expected, will recover.

Another murder was committed on Wednesday, afternoon Sept. 8, in the Rue Albouy, Paris. A young woman named Lea Heritier, aged twenty-eight, came to Paris two years ago as servant. She made the adquaintance of a man named Blanc, aged twenty eight, and became his mistress. Blanc professed to be a cook, but he really belonged to the most disreputable class of scoundrels in Paris. He told Heritier that he meant to make her keep him, and when she refused he struck her unmercifully and took her dresses and trinkets from her and sold them. Lea lodged a complaint with the police, and in March last Blanc was condemned to four month's imprisonment. On leaving prison, on the 24th of July, he threatened to be revenged on Lea. He went to the house where she lived; but the *concierge* refused to allow him to go upstairs, and, presenting a revolver, compelled him to retire. Blanc then became a frequent visitor of a public-house which communicates by a back entrance with the staircase leading to Lea's room. Taking advantage of the absence of the *concierge* yesterday, he found his way to it. He knocked at the door, and when it was opened by Lea he told her he had come to settle with her. He produced a long knife with a wooden handle. She at first begged for mercy, then she screamed "Help!" and "Murder!" but before there was time for assistance to come, he had seized his victim by the hair, thrown her on the ground, and cut off her head. A neighbour had been trying to get in, but found the door fastened, and had to escape, as Blanc was armed with a revolver and threatened to shoot him. Meanwhile, a crowd had assembled before the window, at which the murderer appeared with the head. He hung it by the hair to the handle of the shutter. Just as the door was burst open by the police Blanc shot himself in the breast with his revolver.

At Nogent, a pretty suburban village on the Marne, a shocking affair took place on Sunday night, September 5. A young engineer, named Dufeutreille, walking in a shady lane with a young woman, quarrelled with a gendarme named Cabis, and struck him with his cane. The gendarme drew his revolver and shot him dead. At 9 o'clock, in the Avenue de Lamotte Picquet, two foreign workmen were attacked by thieves and stabbed with knives. One of the victims, who was not identified, died in a few minutes; the other, an Austrian subject, named Zanella, was taken to the hospital in a desperate condition. About the same time, in the Faubourg St. Denis, a man named Brun was stabbed by a boon companion named Royer. The life of the former was despaired of.

A JOURNEY FROM THE CONGO TO ZANZIBAR.

THE Paris Association of Commercial Geography has received a letter from Zanzibar giving the following particulars of the journey made by Lieutenant Gleerup, of the Swedish navy, across Africa from the Congo to Zanzibar—that is to say, from west to east. Lieutenant Gleerup, who is only twenty-six years of age, and who reached Zanzibar as little fatigued apparently as if he had not been more than a few miles outside the town, was attached for two years to the Belgian station at Stanley Falls on the Congo, and during that period he made friends with Tipo-Tipo, a powerful Arab chief, who had taken up his residence upon an island in the river above Stanley Falls. Lieutenant Gleerup was very anxious to return to Europe by the Zanzibar lakes instead of descending the Congo, but he had not sufficient money. His friend Tipo-Tipo, to whom he had confided his project, offered to help him, providing him with canoes which took him up the river as far as Kassongo, where Tipo-Tipo's son was ruler. The latter had orders from his father to provide the European traveller with a caravan and merchandise sufficient to carry him on to Zanzibar, while Tipo-Tipo's son also gave him two elephant's tusks to sell at Zanzibar, and so provide him with money for reaching Sweden. Thus equipped, Lieutenant Gleerup commenced to ascend the Congo, and after six week's voyage reached Kassongo, whence he travelled to the shores of Lake Tanganyika. He crossed this lake in a boat lent him by English missionaries, and arrived at Zanzibar on the 24th of July, six months after leaving Stanley Falls. The route which he followed is almost exactly the same as that taken by Stanley; but Lieutenant Gleerup states that the political organization of the country has undergone considerable changes since Stanley traversed it; the villages along the banks of the Congo, above Stanley Fall, having been deserted by their inhabitants, who have fled into the forests through fear of Tipo-Tipo.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN FRANCE.

Two Liege *savants*, MM. Marcel de Puydt and Maximilian Lohest, have announced a recent discovery, which may be of scientific importance. In a cave a Spy, a few miles from Namur, known as the Biche aux Roches, they found in the sandstone two human skulls of extraordinary thickness, resembling the celebrated skull found in the Neanderthal, near Elberfeld. They have the same very projecting eyebrows, and the same low sloping forehead of a decidedly simian character. The finders suggest that these are types of the skulls of the primitive race who dwelt on the Sambre. Other things were discovered in the cave by MM. de Puydt and Lohest, among them some thousands of flints very carefully dressed on one side; also some specimens of jasper and agate, minerals not found anywhere in the neighbourhood. Ivory breast pins, several red ear-pendants, and some necklets of pearls of curious designs. It was noticed that there were no representations of animals. All were found in the sandstone, three layers of which were plainly discernible. It was visible that the remains of flints, etc., deposited in each layer indicated different stages of skill in workmanship. The lowest stratum was by far the poorest in the number of the objects found and in the quality of their workmanship. But it was here that the skulls were found, so that from a scientific point of view it is most important. A drawing has been carefully made of the geological section of the cave, so as to mark precisely the point where the skulls were found.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE nineteenth annual Trades Union Congress commenced its sittings in Hull on Monday, September 6. Mr. J. Maudsley, the retiring president, addressed the members on the state of the labour market, and maintained that working men were now labouring too many hours, and that too few people were in the position of producers. Referring to the Trades Congress in Paris, he said that united action on the part of European workmen was nearer at hand than before. The report of the Parliamentary Committee, which, among other subjects, dealt with employers' liability, coroners' inquests, overtime, co-operation, and labour representation, was presented, and the congress adjourned. On Tuesday the president, Mr. F. Maddison, delivered his address. He maintained that the state of the labour market was unsatisfactory, that the toiler did not get his fair share of the results of his industry, and was too much regarded as a mere piece of machinery. Having pointed out some of the hardships arising from protracted labour and low pay, he urged, as a remedy, the combination of workmen. He then referred to the eight hours' movement, overtime, foreign competition, technical education, depression in trade, land nationalization, emigration, co-operation, and kindred topics. Resolutions in favour of extending the provisions of the Employers' Liability Acts, increasing the number of practical factory and workshop inspectors, the providing of engineer certificates, and with regard to the representation of labour were adopted. At Wednesdays sitting a resolution in favour of the direct representation of labour, moved on the previous day, was adopted, with the addition of a clause recommending the delegates to bring the matter before their respective trades with the object of obtaining payment of members by the State. Mr. Burt, M. P., addressed the congress on the Employer's Liability Act, suggesting that the Parliamentary Committee should be empowered, pending the probable renewal of the Act, to prepare a Bill embodying all they wanted, and to fight for the whole measure. Resolutions in favour of an annual Electoral Labour Committee and the codification of the criminal law were adopted.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

THE yachts Galatea and Mayflower sailed their first race on Tuesday over the New York Yacht Club Course, and the Mayflower, the American yacht, was the winner. The start took place at 10-57, and the Galatea at first held a slight lead, but the Mayflower quickly overhauled her, and, gradually increasing her advantage, was soon half a mile ahead. Thence to near Sandy Hook the Mayflower's lead varied from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile, but at Sandy Hook the Galatea was very little astern. At this point the wind was blowing at the rate of twelve miles an hour from the south-east. The Mayflower again increased her lead to three-quarters of a mile, and at the Scotland lightship was a mile ahead. She rounded Sandy Hook lightship at 2-34 p.m., and the Galatea at 2-45 p.m. Passing the Scotland lightship on the return journey the Mayflower had increased her lead to two miles, and off Hoffman Island, near the finish, was three miles in front. The Mayflower eventually crossed the winning-line at 4-22 p.m., and the Galatea at 4-34 p.m. The official statement shows that the Mayflower won by 12 mins. 40 sec. actual, and 12 mins. 2sec. corrected time. The course was thirty-three nautical miles. Throughout the day the wind was light and the weather clear. Large crowds witnessed the start and finish from the shore, and craft of all kinds followed the yacht. It is stated that the Galatea was interfered with by excursion steamers and boats in the lower bay.

ACCIDENTAL CURES.

PERSONS given to meditation must often have found ample material for speculation in endeavouring to imagine what train of thought could have prompted the introduction of certain surgical procedures, or led to the first trial of this or that therapeutical agen in the treatment of a particular disease. What, for example, could have stimulated the first idea of curing sciatica by stretching the sciatic nerve; certainly the task of finding a train of thought which should conduct to that conclusion would be a severe one. Many such methods have doubtless been suggested by a real or fancied analogy between them and certain natural accidental occurrences, and in this sort of observation charlatans in all ages have shown themselves singularly apt. We may quote a couple of instances of recent occurrence, where the cure was effected under circumstances which must have suggested to bone-shakers their violent and unscientific, but occasionally successful manipulations. In one case the person had been almost bedridden for many weeks from sciatica; still suffering acutely from the attack, but a trifle less in pain, he hobbled forth to get the benefit of a little fresh air; and in crossing he was roughly pushed by a passing vehicle and after a desperate but unavailing effort to preserve his equilibrium he fell on the road in the midst of a fairly dense traffic. It was only when he had regained the side walk that he began to feel astonishment at the, in him, remarkable agility shown in jumping up and running to a place of safety. The sciatica had quite disappeared, and had not returned four years later. In case number two a strain had been followed by severe pain on movement over the outer condyle of the right elbow, which lasted for several months, almost incapacitating the sufferer from pursuing his occupation as a hairdresser. There was no obvious lesion, but no treatment was attended with any benefit. One night on leaving work he had to find his way along a dark passage, in which the cellar door had inadvertently been left open. Against this he struck himself violently on the painful spot, giving rise to such pain that he nearly fainted. Within a day or two, however, as the effects of the bruise disappeared, the other pain was now noticed to be absent. The facts are rather curious, although it must be confessed it is not easy to see how to formulate any practical rules of treatment as a deduction therefrom.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

SLAVERY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE *Melbourne Daily Telegraph* publishes some painful revelations as to the cruelties practised on the natives in Western Australia. The information was obtained through an interview with a missionary, the Rev. J. B. Gribble, who has returned from that colony. Before he left, the Chief Justice wrote to him as follows: "I believe you have right and justice on your side, and I believe and hope you will ultimately be able to prove this to be the case,"

SLAVERY BY "ASSIGNATION."

On being questioned as to what is known as the "assignment system," Mr. Gribble said: The assignment of natives to white settlers is carried on under an unwritten law, and though the Governor, in an interview I had with him recently, refused to recognize the term, yet every one who has lived in Western Australia and has made inquiry, as I have, knows the practice. The assignment is made in this way: A settler desires to possess a native, we will say, for a labourer. He makes out a paper in which the native is made to say that he offers himself for employment for such-and-such a period. The paper is signed by the settler, and witnessed by the policeman, and "crossed" by the unfortunate native, who is in absolute ignorance of its contents, and whose consent is in the great majority of cases never asked. In such way are the natives enslaved. The system is not legal, but yet the unfortunate blacks, if they run away or commit any offence, are punished under the Masters' and Servants' Act of Great Britain, an Act which was never intended to apply to barbarous peoples. In connection with the pearl fisheries, there has been such trouble with the native labour, that the legislature was obliged to pass an Act especially dealing with the natives pearling. That, however, only relates to the punishment to be inflicted for running away. Frequently the natives are first brought into "service by capture, and "assigned" afterwards. The settlers are a law unto themselves. One evening, when staying at a station, I discovered a man debauching a young black girl. I was horrified, and I asked him how he dared do such a thing. He was astonished at the inquiry, and with the most unblushing effrontery said—"She has been assigned to me by the police for six months, and I can do what I like with her."

BRITISH "JUSTICE" IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

"The natives have no protectors. I saw twenty-three natives brought down in chains from the outside country, charged with having speared cattle and burned a hut. They were all tied together, and on uncorroborated testimony were sentenced by a police magistrate and two justices of the peace to two years at Rotnest Island—a terrible place, about twelve miles from Fremantle, where there is a penal settlement for the blacks. The constable in charge told me that these poor fellows had never seen a white man until they were captured and the chains were put round their necks. They had no protection. They were driven, chained as they were, to an enclosure, driven on board a steamer, and they knew nothing of the reason. They could not understand English. For the capture of the natives mounted men go out, and they scour the country and seize the poor creatures, who are put in chains. These they dread, and are afraid to run away when threatened with chains. I was staying at a station once, and I asked the lady how it was the blacks were afraid to run away. She said they were afraid of the chains. Pointing to 'Billy,' she said of him that he was afraid now, though he had been most refractory at first, and putting her hand on a black boy she said, 'You won't run away, will you, Traveller?' He said, 'No; me afraid chain.' A number offer for service, but the great majority are kidnapped. In some instances the women and girls are employed tending sheep, but in others they are captured for the vilest purposes."

PEARLING HORRORS.

"On the authority of Mr. D. Carly, of Perth, I could give you," continued Mr. Gribble, "a catalogue of horrors culled from incidents in connection with the native labour in the pearl fisheries. Mr. Carly says, 'It is very well known by all who knock about Nichol Bay and the "Flying Foam Passage," that in one day there were quite sixty natives, men, women, and children, shot dead.' The natives themselves have shown him one of the skulls of fifteen who were shot. Three of the skulls were those of children, and two of the small skulls had bullet-holes through them. I have seen many natives shot in the back for no other reason than that of running away from their cruel slavemasters. I saw at 'Flying Foam Passage' no less than twenty-four natives handcuffed together, and then conveyed to Delambre Island, and there detained until they were required for Pearl-diving, their only food being a little flour. In May, 1883, three men well armed and mounted left Cossack for the purpose of kidnapping on the Fitzroy River. I reported the circumstance to the authorities, and was told to mind my own business. In October of the same year these men returned to Cossack with twenty natives; some of them made their escape, but they were pursued and recaptured. I may state that during my sojourn in the North-west it was quite a common practice to sell cutters for a considerable sum over their real value, because of the numbers of natives they had attached to them. I have been sworn in Perth to this fact, and it has been allowed to die out, in order, I suppose, to prevent exposure. In this same year I saw for several days in succession large numbers of natives who had recently returned from the pearling grounds assigned as general servants by a drunken J. P. in a public-house at Cossack. Some of the natives told me that they did not want to sign, but they were forced to do so. I have seen numbers of natives brought in from the interior, and some of them had never before seen the face of a white man, and they were compelled to put their hand to a pen and make a cross, which they never could understand, and having done this they were then slaves for life, or as long as they were good for pearl-diving. Their rations consist of only a little flour when they are engaged in pearling."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-Road, London.

LION TAMERS.

"'Tis said that a lion will turn and flee from a maid in the pride of her purity." So, indeed, it is said in the realm of poetry, but natural historians do not confirm the statement; neither is it the experience of showmen. Rather it would seem that were a lion at large, taking a country walk, perchance to meet so notoriously innocent a maiden as Little Red Riding Hood, carrying a basin wrapped in a handkerchief and containing the good grandmother's dinner, the so-called King of Beasts would behave worse than did the wolf in the story book; he would eat her up there and then without first whetting his appetite on the tougher morsel of the ancient relative. By a fiction of longstanding Felis Leo is assumed to be brave and majestic; but barring the unquestionable dignity of his appearance he is according to all trustworthy accounts a cruel skulking and cowardly brute. One of the latest and not the least exact of scientific observers calls the king of the cats a greedy noisy treacherous self-asserting beast; and with Republican rancour somewhat out of place in the domain of science, adds that his pet aversion is never forgetful of the divine right of kings to prey upon their subjects, and that in morality and fitness to reign the lion is on a level with a very large proportion of his brother monarchs of the genus homo. It is to be feared that this extremely handsome though anything but chivalrous creature fears not maid or matron, and that he is even deaf to the elder Weller's advice "to beware of widders." In a state of freedom the lion is slinking and ruffianly, in captivity he is ruled always by fear, never by love, and is constantly on the look-out to make a meal of his friend the keeper. Only a few days ago the famous French lion-tamer, Castanet, narrowly escaped the fate which has befallen so many of that fraternity, male and female. Castanet, who is attached to a travelling menagerie, having arrived at Puy with his charges entered the lions' cage with the object of showing off their paces to the gaping multitude. Suddenly and without warning one of the animals rushed upon the performer, and uplifting its huge paw felled him to the earth. As the terrified populace screamed at the dreadful sight the beast grew more and more excited, tearing and lacerating Castanet's right arm. Then began a battle fierce and grim—beast and man contending for victory. From the moment he was thrown the brave keeper never blenched his gaze, but had both eyes steadily fixed on his enraged assailant, which all the while kept on roaring and displaying its formidable fangs, making several ineffectual attempts to seize and worry his antagonist. Castanet, however, all bruised and bleeding yet never losing his presence of mind managed at length to regain the erect posture, when raising his lithe steel whip above his head he brought it down with terrible force full on the lion's face and hide. Then he backed out of the cage, though not an instant too soon, for as the indomitable Frenchman crossed the threshold and the iron-barred door of the den, slammed to with a clash and clang weakened with his ghastly wounds he fell fainting on the floor.

Almost all the lion-tamers—white black, and tawny—have had similar experiences, before and since the adventures of the famous Van Hamburgh from the feat of Polydamas, a celebrated athlete and contemporary of Barious Nothus, to the showfolk who, to this very day, travel the country with peripatetic menageries. In the record of lion-taming history repeats itself. Several combats between lions and their keepers similar to that in which Castenet so lately took part are related in the "Zoological Anecdotes," and quoted by Hone in his interesting "Every Day Book." During the reign of Augustus, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, one of the lions confined in the Royal manageric at Dresden appeared to entertain a sincere regard for the person who attended upon him. This man, who usually worse a green jacket, was in the habit of carrying the beast's food into the den, and setting it down before his feline majesty. It happened, however, on one occasion that the keeper, having been to church to receive the sacrament, had donned a black coat as the custom was at the time, and still wearing the same garment he went behind the bars as usual to take the lion his dinner. Unaccustomed to the near sight of a sable vestment, the brute, apparently not recognising his friend, sprang forward, and would have killed him outright there and then had not the keeper with the extraordinary courage of his class, spoken gently to the foe. For a second or two the enraged brute paused, as if recognising the voice, but did not let go his hold. The cries and shrieks of those about the cage soon brought to the spot a detachment of Grenadiers of the guard, together with the poor fellow's wife and children. Anxious to shoot the enemy, the soldiers raised their pieces to the present, but the tamer bade them hold their hands, while for the space of a quarter of an hour he tried to pacify the lion with steady looks and words of encouragement. But the beast's blood was up. His eyes flamed liked fire; he lashed his heavy flanks with his little tail, and shook his vast mane threateningly, as he stood, looking majestic enough, above the half-prostrate form of his heroic human antagonist. At length, finding all his persuasions unavailing, the keeper told the soldiers to fire. As, however, the fatal bullets pierced the lion's hide, he made one convulsive death grip, and, seizing the man in his claws, crushed and shattered arms and ribs and spine in one common ruin. And man and beast rolled over, dead! Another German lion-taming struggle happened at Cassel early in the eighteenth century. This time the keeper belonged to the softer sex, and the lion seemed greatly attached to her—so much so that she used to play all kinds of tricks with him to amuse the spectators, even going so far as to put her head between his jaws. This latter act of daring folly seems to have been common in all ages as the proverb proves. Indeed putting the head in the lion's mouth was probably a sight familiar among the six hundred leonine beasts which formed the collection of the renowned Pompey. One day, however, while the Cassel performance was proceeding the lion made a snap and killed his lady acquaintance without further ado. What follows is too good and in a sense too native not to be quoted in the chronicler's own words: "Undoubtedly the catastrophe was unintentional on the part of the lion; for probably at the fatal moment the hair of the woman's head irritated the lion's throat and compelled him to sneeze or cough—at least this supposition seems to be confirmed by what followed; for as soon as the lion perceived that he had killed his attendant, the good-tempered grateful animal exhibited signs of the deepest melancholy—laid himself down by the side of the dead body which he would not suffer to be taken from him, refused to take any food and in a few days pined himself to death." The tale, if true, as it may be, is, indeed, sad; and the reader is hard pushed which to pity more—the lady or the lion.

In the foregoing narrative the roof of the lion's mouth must have been peculiarly sensitive so to have been tickled by a stray hair or two that its owner was induced to snap violently enough to cause instant death. Yet, strange to say, Mr. Bartlett, superintendent of the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, testifet to a surious malformation or defect in animals of the species freely bred by him in this country. Among lions born in captivity it often happens that the palatial bones do not meet, and the cub consequently being unable to take nourishment from the mother dies. "This abnormal condition," writes Mr. Bartlett, "has not been confined to the young of any one pair of lions, but many lions that have died in the Zoological Gardens, and not in any way related to each other have from time to time produced these malformed young, the cause of which appears to me quite unaccounable. Yet independently of the sensitiveness of the lion's palate it must be both a savage and barbarous curiosity which impels people to take delight in beholding combats between human beings and wild beasts; and it is strange that such exhibitions should be tolerated among nations calling themselves civilised. During the late Empire an ineffectual attempt was made to acclim

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

Owing to to-day being held as a Government holiday, the market was closed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28TH SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Singapore..	2107	J. Parodi.....	A	s'. Bozzoni & Co.
,, Bengal	2534	W. B. Anderson	B	P. & O. Co.
,, Cathay	1884	E. Ashdown....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Assam	1579	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Sorrento....	1775	J. F. Rodger.....	E	F., Muir & Co.
,, Clan Fraser.	1319	J. E. Rober	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, New Guinea.	1699	J. W. Wale	G	M. Mackenzie.
,, Europa	1492	.....	H J	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Pelmer ..	K	F., Muir & Co.
,, Neddid.....	1738	.....	L	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse....	M	E., Bates & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	.....	N	K., Nixon & Co.
,, I. Mornish..	1296	J. Prinlice.....	O	J. Mackintosh.
,, Kt. Errant..	2283	.....	P	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Dunodin.....	1417	J. P. Crimings..	Q	J. Mackintosh.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
27	Yesso (s)	Brotherton..	Karachi, Sept. 25.
28	Commilla (s).....	Mitchell	Karachi, Sept. 25.

DAILY EXPORT—SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—600 bales wool, N. Khatow; 200 bales wool, J. C. Bushby and Co; 37 bales wool, S. Kessowjee; 74 bales hemp, P. Hurjee; 41 bales wool, S. Rachuldas; 22 bales wool, M. Abdoola and Co; 630 cwt hemp, L. Naranjee; 17 bales wool, S. Himutram; 200 bales wool, G. Kessowjee; 80 baes wool, N. Bhanjee; 83 bales wool, S. Dassoomul; 5,996 cwt wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ADELAIDE.

Cathay s—120 cwt myrabollams, D. B. Khan and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella s—65 cwt hides, M. Soomar; 44 cwt gum, and 7,616 lbs, ramputree, P. Dossabhoy; 60 cwt pearlshell, V. Purusram; 1,850 cwt jowari, A. Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwt barley. Toussaint and Boutellier.

FOR HULL.

Niagara s—1,001 cwt barley, L. Dreyfus and Co.
Sorrento s—9,992 cwt wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 10,000 cwt wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP

Knight Errant s—400 cwt horns, R. Caderbhoy; 7,000 cwt wheat, T. and Boutillier; 4,000 cwt wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 112 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co; 8,800 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.
Canara s—148 bales cotton, M. Mackinzie and Co; 117 bales cotton, R. Luckmidas.

FOR GENOA.

New Guinea s—4,000 cwt wheat, Olcese and Co; 6,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 1 case skins, L. H. Richy; 4,000 cwt wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 1,999 cwt wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Orient s—200 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchmornish s—1,500 cwt rapeseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts and 1,009 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,999 cwts groundnuts, and 8,000 cwt wheat, Lang, Muir and Co; 100 cwt horns, G. Lockhart and Co.
Clan Fraser s—2,000 cwt wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Assam s—88 cwt rice, P. and O. Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Poscidon s—2 boxes gold ornaments, and Rs. 1-250, bank notes, A. Hari.

VENICE.

Assam s—2,500 cwt linseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR TORREDEL ANNUNZIATA.

New Guinea s—2,000 cwt wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—50 bales twist, H. E. Ellins and Co; 95 cwt sharkfins, Yue Lun Ching; 800 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, E. Khulife; 364 cwt raisins, Yue Lun Ching; 150 cwt onions, R. E. Daderchunjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Orient s—200 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Singapore s—2,000 cwt yellow, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Europe s —60,000 cwt wheat, Ra Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam s—67 cwt myraballams, A. Schweiger.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—25 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Dunedin s—4,000 cwt wheat, The Bombay Company, Limited.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

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PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.—MR. LAZARUS after testing the Sight, supplies Spectacles and Eye-Glasses *ONLY WHEN NECESSARY*.
For the convenience of residents of Bombay and suburbs, who are unable to visit me personally, I will attend at their own addresses, *WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGES*, between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.

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OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the musical aristocracy we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and contentment in case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.
As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by putting his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GOULD—September 26, at Poona, Florence Louise Gould aged 8 months.

STEELL—September 24, at Igatpuri, John Steell, M.I.C.E., Resident Engineer, G. I. P. R. and late of the P. W. Dept., India. (Edinburgh and Australian papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—September 23, at "East Laggan," Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Barry, Medical Staff, of a daughter.
EDMUNDS—September 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of W H Edmunds, Government Secretariat, N-W P and Oudh, of a daughter.
MURRAY—September 16, at Dalhousie, the wife of E Radcliffe Murray, Forest Department, of a daughter.
MAWSON—September 20, at Sitapur, Oudh, the wife of John Rea Mawson, Opium Department, of a son. (Lawrence Rivers.)
PEMBERTON—September 21, at Bassein, Burma, the wife of Colonel W W Pemberton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GODLEY—WHITTALL—September 22, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev A Stokes, assisted by the Rev O D Watkins, Chaplain of Mussoorie, Captain F C Godley, the Derbyshire Regiment, to Maud Adeline, only daughter of Surgeon-Major R Whittall, Indian Medical Service.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—September 20, at Sialkot, H E Davis, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, the Border Regiment, aged 20 years.
REMINGTON—September 21, at Ajmere, of consumption, Mary Theresa, wife of William Gaythorne Remington, Engine Driver, Rajputana Malwa Railway, aged 22 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1886.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR'S "Review of the Trade of British India" for the year which ended on the 31st of last March derives peculiar interest from the "Note on the Influence of a Low Rate of Exchange on the Trade of India" which is included in it. But the advance proofs of this have already appeared, and the subject-matter of them has been done more and less than justice to both in India and at home. The report itself, nevertheless, has many features of interest. It sets forth, to begin with, the general fact that the value of the total trade of India during the year exceeded that of the previous year by only six hundredths per cent.—a very small improvement seeing, that in 1884-85 there was a falling off of nearly one and three-quarters per cent. The falling off was in exports, which diminished by seventeen lakhs of value; this was more than made up for by an increase of twenty-six lakhs in the imports, due entirely to a large entry of the precious metals. The returns of imports on Government account have a significance of their own. They amount in value to close upon four crores, two-thirds of them being for the Public Works Department, and the remainder, for the most part, for military purposes. The crore and a quarter worth of stores imported through Karachi are an indication of the activity of railway extension on the North-West frontier, and indeed more than two and a quarter crores of the Government imports last year were for purposes of railway construction. This chapter in Mr. O'Conor's review has a bearing too upon the still interesting question of the supply from Indian resources of the needs of the Indian Government. For instance, although last year we imported on Government account beer to the value of eight and a half lakhs and to the amount of three hundred and seventy thousand gallons, these imports are said to be falling to a very low ebb, and the time is said to be at hand when Indian beer will altogether replace the British beverage. May the livers of her Majesty's forces in India be none the worse for it! And it is not in beer alone that the local market should soon be able to supply the needs of the Administration. Mr. O'Conor reminds us that we still import boots for the army in large quantities, since local enterprise is confined to one firm of contractors in Cawnpore. Here is an opening for native capital which ought to be taken advantage of. The expectation that the imports of printing paper, already low, will cease altogether with the extension of the manufacture in India is pleasant enough to consumers of printing paper who are still dependent upon European mills for their supply. We have the best of reasons for hoping that Mr. O'Conor's fair forecast on this point will be realized. Meantime if any one cares to set up as a manufacturer of rough cardboard, such as is used for railway tickets—of which about a hundred millions are used every year on Indian railways—there is an opening for him. The demand is large enough, the materials are within reach, and there is capital enough for the enterprise in any bazaar in India. Who will take the hint?

We notice, in passing, the sharp fluctuations in the balance of trade in favour of India during the past seven years, the excess of exports over imports having risen as high in 1881-82 as Rs. 22,63,20,000; and fallen as low last year as Rs. 13,85,57,000. The average annual excess came to 1,749 lakhs. Similarly sharp fluctuations are seen in the drawings of Council Bills, which stood, last year, at thirteen-and-a-half crores, the lowest figure recorded during the septennial period. Whatever the growth of the Indian trade may be, it does not grow in advance of the Home charges, the annual average amount of the Secretary of State's Bills for the year 1879-80 having been 1,853 lakhs. The shipping tables illustrate one prominent fact in the recent history of merchant shipping—the increasing tonnage capacity of the ships employed, and the rapid displacement of sailing ships by steamers. The first named incident is exhibited in an increase during the year of ten per cent. in the tonnage of the foreign ships in Indian ports, while the number increased only two per cent. This growth in tonnage has been noticeable for some years, and there are as yet no signs of it ceasing. Seven years ago the average capacity of the shipping in our ports was 469 tons; last year it was 691 tons. The provincial trade returns and the returns from the chief ports indicate that a redistribution of the trade of the country is going on. While the Bombay Presidency, for instance, shows an increase of 2·3 per cent. imported merchandize, Bengal shows a decrease of 6·7 per cent., and Madras of 11·9. In exports, on the other hand, this Presidency shows a decrease of nine-tenths per cent., while Bengal shows a slight increase. But when the trade of India is divided between the five chief ports it will be seen how substantial and continuous is the growth of Bombay, and how largely it is gaining upon Calcutta. Thus, while in 1883-84 and the two following years the proportion of the trade of Calcutta to that of all India was 38·45, 36·97, and 35·9, respectively, Bombay, which had 41·55 per cent. of the trade in 1884-85, increased the percentage to 43·51 in the following year, and to 43·79 last year. More striking in its degree, than our own advance, in the recent growth of Karachi, the foreign trade of which, from a percentage of 3·36 in 1883-84, increased last year to 4·34 per cent. The facts of the case in regard to this important matter are that, to use Mr. O'Conor's words, the ports of Bombay and Karachi have now between them over forty-eight per cent. of the whole value of the foreign trade of India and nearly forty-one per cent. of the tonnage engaged in that trade. Calcutta possessed forty-two per cent. of the whole trade in 1880-81, and about twenty-eight per cent. of the tonnage; while its share now is only thirty-six per cent. of the trade and 23½ per cent. of the tonnage. It not too soon, therefore, to conclude that westward the course of Indian commerce is taking its way, and the current will set in more strongly in this direction when reasonable railway facilities have been provided for putting unopened districts in the great Indian table-land into communication with Bombay.

The familiar yet not always wisely put question, "What use is India to England?" receives a partial answer in the table of values of trade between India and foreign countries, at the head of which stands the United Kingdom, carrying on an outward and inward trade with this country of the value of nearly eighty-five crores of rupees. The increase upon the year in exports was a little under two per cent., but the trade with the United kingdom still represents about fifty-six per cent. of the total trade of India. China stands next in the list, the trade with that country being returned at thirteen and a quarter crores in value, and a percentage on the whole trade of 9·37. The records of our trade with China are full of interest. For instance, last year India imported three and a quarter million pounds of tea for that country, an amount almost equivalent to our own exports of the same article. When will Assam and Ceylon render us independent of the Chinese source of supply? But there is only one branch of the trade with China which in this part of India is regarded with lively interest, and Mr. O'Conor's report has no pleasanter reading for us than the pages in which he illustrates the growth of the yarn trade between India and China. He begins with a table showing the progress of the cotton industry since 1876, when there were in India 47 mills with 1,100,112 spindles, and the total value of the exports of yarns and piece-goods from India was Rs. 74,09,593. From that year to 1885-86 is not a long stretch, and yet the progress in the interval was striking. The numbers of mills had increased to 86, and that of the spindles to 2,110,847; while the value of the exports grew to more than three and a half crores. The growth is the more striking, however, when it is brought in comparison with the dealings in yarn between England and China. The result of the comparison is that whereas ten years ago the exports of yarn from England to China were double those of India, last year the yarn exports from India to China were considerably more than three times larger than those from England. This is pleasant reading for Bombay; but it will not give much satisfaction in Lacashire, where, sardonic comfort will be got out of Mr. O'Conor's reluctance to speak of the condition of the Bombay mills last year as satisfactory. If however he had been able to bring his report up to date he would have had to give a more prosperous account of the mill industry, which he admits is "doing very well this year as far as it has gone."

THE Aden Port Trust Bill appears from a memorial which we published yesterday to be disappointing to the shipping interest of the Port. No statement of public opinion that could be laid before the Government could be more representative than this memorial. The agents of the P. and O. Company, of the Anchor and Clan Lines, and indeed of nearly all the great shipping companies engaged in the traffic with India, Australia, and the Farther East, join in urging upon the Government of Bombay the inadequacy of the Bill as it stands. Aden certainly needs a Port Trust. The present administration of the harbour, though it is perhaps as effective as it could be made under existing arrangements, is anomalous and unsatisfactory, and so far as the Bill proposes to provide a Board responsible for the regulation and improvement of the harbour it will do well. But the idea prevails at Aden that while the Bill gives ample and specific powers for providing wharves, lighters, and water condensing apparatus, which we we are told already exist in abundance, it makes no provision for that most necessary of all works, the dredging of the harbour, without which every other effort that may be made to advance the interests of the port will be fruitless. Whether the idea is right or wrong there is an undoubted advantage in bringing it before the notice of Government. It will elicit information if it does not change policy. It should, for instance, lead to some enlightenment as to the course which the Government of India propose to take in regard to the dredging of the harbour—a work the importance of which was strongly commended to them by the Secretary of State two years ago. But it is fair to the people of Aden to say that though they live amid barren rocks they are an essentially enterprising community, and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw's intimation that the Aden interest alone would provide the funds for carrying out this first and most necessary work, provided the loans were secured upon the port revenues, show, that the shipping community of Aden is quite able to help itself if the Government will so frame their Bill as to enable it to do so. Requests which are made in this way are more than usually deserving of a favourable hearing, and this, we doubt not, the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, when the Aden memorial comes before them, will readily give it. We have repeatedly insisted upon the necessity of deepening the inner harbour, which has been admitted not only by the Secretary of State, but by the local authorities, by the present and the late Admiral of the East Indies Station, and unanimously by the commercial community of the port. Upon that point there is little need to say anything further. Whether or not this important work—for it is important from an imperial as well as from a local point of view—can best be carried out through the insertion of special clauses in the Bill that will shortly come before the Legislative Council, or by independent executive action, is a question for discussion. But of the necessity of the enterprise which the shipping community have brought to the notice of the Government there can be no doubt.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention in another column to what he considers the inconsistent conduct of the Local Government in appointing to the Acting Joint Administratorship of Nandode, Mr. A. F. Maconochie, who was last year deprived of two years' promotion because of discourteous conduct to a Hindu priest who was travelling with him on the railway in Gujerat. Our correspondent's view of the matter is one which, though we do not endorse it, we should have been sorry to see kept from public and Governmental notice. Mr. Maconochie has not yet worked out, so to speak, the sentence passed upon him a year ago, and his appointment at this time to what is virtually a political agency not unnaturally provokes criticism. But it would be very easy to make too much of the considerations which tell against Mr. Maconochie and too little of those which tell in his favour. The fact that Mr. Maconochie has virtually purged his offence ought in all justice to be borne in mind. He did an indiscreet thing, but he is suffering for it, and the order that went against him last year must not stand in the way of his obtaining an appointment for which, other things being equal, there is reason to believe he is otherwise well fitted. The fact that the Government have chosen him in spite of the record against him seems to imply that he has qualities specially fitting him for the post to which he has been sent. As a matter of fact we believe that Mr. Maconochie has impressed his superiors with a sense of his decided capacity for responsible work. But for this he would have been one of the last men to be chosen for such service as that on which he is to be sent to Rajpipla. He is not likely to forget the monitions in the resolution of last year of which our correspondent is so careful to remind us, and the Government have doubtless satisfied themselves that the lessons of the incident in question have not been thrown away upon him. In fairness to Mr. Maconochie it should be remembered that the penalty imposed him was two years' loss of promotion, and that there was not attached to it any disqualification for such duty, political or otherwise, as his abilities might, in the opinion of the Government, qualify him for.

THE Prince of Wales' refusal to accept the personal testimonial which some ill-advised though well meaning people have endeavoured to organize is creditable to his good sense. We anticipated at the time the project was started that the Prince of Wales would give no countenance to it, and this might have been foreseen by any one who had regard to the shrewdness and *savoir faire* which invariably characterizes the Prince's public acts. It would have been a bad precedent, this testimonializing, for public service, of a Prince who has always readily recognized that public service is an inseparable part of his duty, and who might have been presumed to need no other recognition of his work than that abundant approval of his fellow-countrymen. The testimonial has not been particularly successful in this country. This will be at once understood as in no sense casting doubt upon the popularity of the Prince of Wales. But it is the natural result of an enterprise undertaken with lamentable indiscretion, and with a very inadequate regard for what was due and appropriate in recognizing the good work that has been done by the Heir Apparent in connection with the Exhibition. The diversion of the funds subscribed for a personal testimonial to the proposed Colonial and Indian Institute will atone for the error that has been committed, and will help forward a work of Imperial utility.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

AFTER staying for a day in this city, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left yesterday noon by a special train for Poona from the Bori Bunder Station. The departure being of a private character, no Government officials or representatives of the public appeared at the station. However, the approaches to the railway terminus, and the roads for some distance were crowded with natives eagerly awaiting the arrival of the royal pair. Many of them had come there early in order to prevent the possibility of disappointment, and therefore they had to stand a good while basking under the sun, before their patience was rewarded with a sight of royalty. Sir Frank Souter, with a contingent of police officers and men, was present in front of the station building, while on the platform about a hundred rank-and-file of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, under the command of Captain Trevithick, assisted by Lieutenants Hartley and Abbott, were drawn up in honour of the occasion. The arrival of their Royal Highnesses was first greeted with loud cheers by the crowd that had assembled outside, and as their carriage halted beneath the porch of the booking-hall of the Terminus, they were received by some of the principal railway officials. The Duke and Duchess, followed, among others, by members of their suite, and Colonel Lyttleton and Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, then formally passed through the fine hall, and thus declared it open to the public. The hall is one of the beauties of this magnificent building, with a gallery running round it, where a number of railway employés and others had assembled to have a look at the distinguished personages. As the Prince passed from the hall to the station platform, the Volunteers presented arms and their band struck up the National Anthem. Colonel Lyttelton, the Military Secretary to the Governor, Colonel Hannay, Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, Mrs. Hannay and Mr. Arthur Crawford, Revenue Commissioner, as well as some railway officials, went by the same train. After their Royal Highnesses had left, the station was invaded by a large mass of people, and for a time a number of policemen were kept rather busy in preventing the place from inconvenient overcrowding.

RACES IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

THE authorities have decided to have a day's racing in honour of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Poona; and Monday, the 4th of October, is fixed for the date. This evening a prospectus has been issued, and six events are put for decision. H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur has come forward in a liberal spirit, giving a Cup of Rs. 1,000 to be run for by Arabs and Country-breds. The Parsee and Mahomedan resident have also come to the fore, and the Thakore Saheb of Palitana is also a donor, whilst the Civil and Military Officers, not to be left in the cold, are also presenting a Cup. As many of of the chief stables are still here and will remain for the extra day's sport, a good afternoon's amusement should result, and as the bookmakers will re-visit the station for this occasion, losers over the regular meeting may have a chance of retrieving their luck and spotting some good things. The following will be the programme:—

THE PALITANA PURSE.—Rs. 400 in specie, presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500.—5 furlongs.

Scale for Arabs and Bombay Presidency C. Bs.

	st.	lbs.
5, 6, and aged	9	0
4 years	8	12
3 years	8	5
2 years	7	5

C. Bs. other than Bombay Presidency Country-breds to carry 10lbs. over the above scale, Winner as the late Poona Meeting to carry 4 lbs extra. Maidens of the day allowed 7 lbs., Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entrance 1 G. M., to go to the third horse. Starting sweep 2, G, M, to go to the second horse.

THE PARSEE PURSE.—Presented by the Parsees of Poona. For all Arabs. 10 st. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000, if entered to be sold for less 3 lbs. allowed for every lls. 50. Winners of any pre. ious season once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs., oftener 7 lbs., extra. Maidens of the day allowed 5 lbs. ½ mile. Entrance 2 G. M. to go to the second horse.

THE JODHPUR CUP.—Rs. 1,000 in specie, presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I. A Handicap for all Arabs. Top-weight not to exceed 10st. Entrance 2 G. M., half forfeit to go to the third horse. Starting sweepstakes of 5 G. M. to go to the second horse. R. C. and a distance.

THE HYDERABAD CUP—Rs. 500 in specie. A Handicap for all Maiden Arabs. Top-weight not to exceed 10st. Entrance 2. G. M., half forfeit to go to the third horse. Starting sweepstakes of 3 G M. to go to the second horse, 1 mile.

THE MAHOMEDAN CUP. Presented by the Mahomedans of Poona. A Handicap for all Galloways. Top-weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance 2 G. M., half forfeit to go to the second horse. ½ mile.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY CUP.—Presented by the Civil and Military Officers of Poona. A Handicap for all Ponies. Entrance 2. G. M., half forfeit to go to the third Pony. Starting sweepstakes of 3 G. M. to go the second Pony. ½ mile.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

ON the evening of Monday, the 27th inst., the Bishop's High School, Poona, and St. Mary's School, held their prize-giving in the Soldiers' Institute. The Bishop of Bombay took the chair. The report, which was read by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, showed that an endowment fund had been started by the parents of the children, and that Government had promised Rs. 25,000 conditionally on a similar amount being raised from private sources. Nearly Rs. 7,500 had been collected; most of it came from the fancy fair, which was organised by Lady Reay a short time ago. The Educational Inspector, C.D., visited the Bishop's High School in the beginning of the month, and speaks very highly of the tone and discipline of the school, and says he has not seen a better. The grant gained is Rs. 3,694, or about Rs. 250 short of the total possible, which gives an average of Rs. 89 per head. Dr. Evans reports that the school held the first place in his Scripture examinations held in the various schools of the diocese last year. Six boys went up for the Matriculation Examination last year, and of these five passed. From St. Mary's School three girls were presented at the Matriculation Examination, and two passed. A very favourable report was received from the Educational Inspector, and the average grant per head has been increased from Rs. 27·5 to Rs. 29·3. Dr. Evans also reports very favourably on St. Mary's School, and speaks in high terms of the work done by the highest class. After the report was read the Bishop addressed the meeting, and said that on an occasion like this the mute eloquence of facts went farther than any words could do. The first fact he had to notice was the progress of the endowment fund. He was very pleased at seeing such a good beginning, but the fancy fair was a trump card, and such success would hardly be achieved every year. He was not anxious that the schools should ever have such an endowment fund as would enable them to rest on their oars, and feel that everything did not depend upon the popularity that came from efficiency. He wished the schools to be like a gallant ship spreading her sails to the wind of popular favour. But there might come calms now and then, and the endowment would come in like a screw auxiliary to help the good ship on. He dwelt on the remarkable success of the schools, and on the extraordinary appetite which St. Mary's schools had always shown for swallowing up additional accommodation, and concluded by saying he did not wish the schools to be self-satisfied—that was not a desirable frame of mind, and was very apt to lead to disappointments, but he did wish them to feel that on their own part they had the happiest of happy auguries for the future. Long might it be possible to make this statement.

MILITARY POLITICALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am mildly surprised. if indeed surprise is permissible now-a-days, at the curious letter of "A. B. C." which appeared in your columns on the subject of military politicals. For many a long day the military political has been considered fair game for the advocates of perfect systems, ideals which are cherished in so many philosophic brains, but the counterparts of which, alas! so rarely exist in stern reality. For my own part, casting my eyes around the large area of administration, and noting the many unavoidable defects in every working system, my soul has years since become flooded with gentle charity. I would not cast an unnecessary stone at military civilians. The burden of their anomalous existence is grievous enough for them to bear without the unfeeling gibes and taunts of enterprising reformers. Therefore, though I may be a trifle astonished at "A. B. C.'s" remarkable views finding currency in the leading dailies, I am a great deal more pained at the brutality of his method.

In spite of my own silver-tongued persuasiveness, I have generally observed that when I have been at the pains to explain to military civilians that they were, if I might delicately hint it so many anachronisms, noble monuments of a bygone age, they have usually treated my discourse with some impatience and myself with marked aversion. I have often left them unconverted; they are to a certain extent bigoted on this subject. It has, however, been reserved for your audacious correspondent "A. B. C." to tell the military political that he is completely played out (a statement which I can imagine may excite ire and disapproval, rancour, envy, hatred and malice, in the soul of many distinguished gentlemen), and to add thereto with a breezy assurance that is positively paralyzing in its recklessness and recommendation that Subordinate Judges should now supersede the extinguished ornaments of the Staff Corps. This is adding insult to injury with a vengeance; tears, idle tears may be, coursed down my furrowed cheeks as I pictured the dangerous determination of blood to the head that would ensue when this inflammatory epistle circulated throughout our political dependencies.

The question really raised by "A. B. C." has been thrashed out again and again, but it would seem to be perennial in its power of attracting attention, and to limited extent interest. Let me, therefore, deal gently and considerately with this rash person "A. B. C.," and endeavour to discover what justification there is for his controversial existence. It appears to "A. B. C." that the functions of a political officer are three fold—to wit, political, magisterial, judicial, and my friend Colonel Quagg, S.C., Political Agent of Jehaanamabad, assures me that this is correct. But to the limited vision of "A. B. C." it is not apparent that "political" comprises anything beyond an occasional revision of criminal cases in large States, or that magisterial, *e.g.*, the functions of a district magistrate comprises anything more than trying criminal cases. Hence "A. B. C." deduces that the functions of an Assistant Political Agent are restricted to the exercise of criminal and civil jurisdiction as provided for in the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. And here Colonel Quagg with, alas! many expressions too wildly weirdly forcible for reproduction, assures me that "A. B. C." is an ignorant ass, which I out of consideration to "A. B. C.'s" feelings tone down into a gentleman carried away by his zeal into a total misconception of his subject.

"A. B. C." having thus arranged to his satisfaction a thoroughly unsound generalization as the basis of his argument, proceeds with glowing pen to the further development of his ideas. The whole duty of man military political, being the exercise of judicial functions, it behoves the military political to be profoundly read in law and ready in the mazes of procedure. Here with somewhat superfluous acerbity, "A. B. C.," after dividing the military politicals into three classes, i.e., subalterns, lieutenants, and captains, sweepingly condemns their legal acquirements. Yet there is occasionally a terseness, a brisk brevity about their proceedings which is the astonishment and admiration of men learned in the law. I have known a lieutenant decide an intricate question that would have occupied hours in the High Court, in a wonderfully martial and summary manner. "A. B. C." is, I am afraid, wilfully blind to the merits of the gentlemen he condemns.

Then says "A. B. C.," let us cashier all military politicals and appoint Subordinate Judges in their place! My breath came thick and fast when I read this; my heart ceased to beat; my tongue lolled out of my mouth, and I scarcely had the courage to cast a sidelong glance at Colonel Quagg. His eyes protruded from his head, his gills grew purple, and his language was—well, not complimentary to "A. B. C." I think if I were "A. B. C." I should preserve my anonymity jealously, or avoid Colonel Quagg's Court; he has a yearning desire to vindicate his knowledge of the majesty and privileges of a judge. Before any sane man could have formulated seriously such a proposition as that above alluded to, it is evident enough that his judgment must have become the slave to his desire. I am not rich, no one is very rich these hard times, but I should feel justified in staking a disproportionate amount of my next month's pay that "A. B. C." has himself qualified as a sub-judge, is thinking of doing so, or has a kinsman or dear friend in that illustrious branch of the service. It is very right and proper in "A. B. C." to stick up for one's own clique, but it is well to do so in a manner that will bear something more profitable than unconquerable ridicule as its fruits.

Allow me to justify the faith that is in me. It is quite possible that Assistant Political Agents are not invariably illustrious jurists. I can imagine the distinguished lawyer who holds the political portfolio smiling at times, not wholly unkindly, I feel sure, at the slips of lieutenants, subalterns, and captains, first plunged into the mazy labyrinths of a judge's career. So much I concede to the ardent "A. B. C." But when I ask Colonel Quagg whether the whole of an Assistant Political Agent's time is exclusively devoted to judicial work, he is emphatic in his negative, "Why, bless my soul! he exclaims, "I was an assistant for ten years and never decided a civil case the whole time—adjourned them, you know, *sine die*, till some of the parties died; and as for the criminal work, the deputies had it all—no, no, precious little in common between me and any of your judges, you bet!" I believe Col. Quagg is one of the few men I am acquainted with who can competently diagnose his own character.

To resume my own reasoning. The judicial functions of a political officer are every year becoming of more consequence, and absorbing a larger share of his time. It is therefore desirable, I admit, that political officers should be qualified to conduct cases, both civil and criminal, without becoming the laughing stock of the *vakil* and the barrister, or, metaphorically speaking, the joy of wild asses. But, on the other hand, we must not lose sight of the fact that in their dealings with the larger and more important States political officers have a diplomatic status which is the essential of their position. The judging business is an accessory; a parasite which is developing so rapidly as to obscure largely the stem to which it clings. But make the most of it you can, and it is nothing more than the parasite. Imagine you if would at once perceive the complete absurdity of "A. B. C.'s" proposition, a sub judge, a Nuggur Brahmin of Bhownuggur, whose parents may be perhaps in State employ in Bhownuggur on ten rupees a month, appointed as Assistant Political Agent to the Bhownuggur grant! Assistant Political Agent's father grovelling to the Thakore Saheb for his daily bread, but Assistant Political Agent issuing orders to the State!! Whether or not the lieutenants, subalterns and captains (excuse me dwelling on this pleasing classification) are finished lawyers is a subsidiary point, though it has its importance; but they are, at any rate, English officers and gentlemen in whose integrity and conscientious efforts to do what is right according to their lights Government can place full reliance. Moreover, in their diplomatic capacities they carry, what I may style for want of a better term, the national pre-eminence which would be wholly wanting to a native of the very place with which the English Government was maintaining diplomatic relations. If such a ludicrously insane idea required any further demolition, the *exuberant joy* with which the Chiefs of Kattywar would learn that they were to be treated to sub-judges mixed brands, instead of English officers, would no doubt satisfy the most exact sceptic. There are also other very obvious considerations which will occur at once to every person conversant with the Political Department, weighing heavily against "A. B. C.'s" proposal. These I refrain from enumerating, because it is a very hot time of year, and I enjoy my comfort undisturbed.

I think "A. B. C." ought to be the vainest man in the Presidency the day this letter appears. To have occupied my time and attention and your space so long is far more than his humble merits deserved. But where the writer might most profitably have been consigned to the limbo of oblivion his subject deserved something better. What I expect was really working in "A. B. C.'s" dulled brain was the practicability of severing to some extent the civil and political duties of "A. P. S.'s." If that could be arranged there would be no serious objection to appointing sub-judges in the province immediately subordinate to the Judicial Assistant for the despatch of civil business. But the occasion is scarcely yet so played out as "A. B. C." seems to think, and a few military politicals will, I expect, outlive the most ardent efforts of, let us say and hope, disinterested gentlemen to procure those very agreeable diplomatic appointments for subordinate native officials. Think out something not quite so thin next time, "A. B. C.," and so for the present adieu.—Yours, &c.,

B. N.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am amazed at reading, in the *Government Gazette* of the 23rd instant, that Mr. A. F. Maconachie (Bombay Civil Service) has been appointed Joint Administrator of Nandode, in Rajpeepla, *vice* Major Stace, who proceeds on furlough. I should not have noticed it but for the incident that occurred just 12 months back, in which

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

REFUSAL OF THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

SOFIA, SEPT. 27.

M. Stambuloff, M. Karaveloff, and Colonel Mutkuroff, the Regents appointed by Prince Alexander, are unanimous in refusing to yield to the Russian demands presented by General Kaulbars.

THE ELECTION FOR THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

The Great National Assembly, which is to choose a successor to Prince Alexander, is summoned to meet on the 24th October next.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

Friendly relations between Servia and Bulgaria have been restored.

A Bulgarian Envoy has been appointed to represent the Regency at Belgrade.

THE PROPOSED ALLIANCE.

ATHENS, SEPT. 27.

The Greek journals have been discussing the projected scheme of the British Foreign Minister to unite Servia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey.

They unanimously declare that Lord Iddesleigh's endeavours are too late, and, moreover, that they offer no advantage to Greece.

MR. PARNELL'S APPEAL TO AMERICA.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

A letter from Mr. Parnell has been published appealing to Irishmen in America to continue sending funds in order to combat coercion and evictions in Ireland.

THE MOONLIGHTERS.

The police at Kerry again laid an ambush for the marauding "Moonlighters," and succeeded in capturing thirteen more of the gang.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Indian and Colonial Exhibition closes on the 10th November next.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

An important meeting, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of London, took place at the Mansion House yesterday, in connection with the proposal of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the establishment of a Colonial and Indian Institute in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

It was unanimously resolved to appoint a Committee for the purpose of raising funds for carrying out the object in view.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Committee appointed by the Royal and Executive Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, with the object of presenting to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a piece of plate commemorative of the Exhibition, and of the great interest which His Royal Highness has practically evinced in its success, has received a letter from His Royal Highness stating how deeply he appreciates the compliment paid to him, but regretting he cannot accept the personal present. His Royal Highness therefore requests the Committee to apply the funds subscribed for the testimonial to the proposed Colonial and Indian Institute.

The Committee has acquiesced in His Royal Highness's request, believing that the donor's wish in the public tribute was to evince their sense of His Royal Highness's services in the promotion of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in a manner most acceptable to himself.

THE RELIEF MEASURES IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, SEPT. 28.

Four more persons have died from the injuries received at the food depôt on the 22nd, making a total of 16 deaths. The number relieved on the 3rd was 3,000, but rose the next day to over 5,000. Measures are now being taken to prevent indiscriminate relief. Stonebreaking work will employ about 1,000 men, and earthwork for women and children will be given as soon as possible.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

The re-organisation of the town government and the police are proceeding rapidly, telephones connecting all guard houses.

The first batch of the new troops, the 7th Bengal Cavalry, arrived at Mandalay on the 24th.

General Stewart, of the Shwaybo Brigade, leaves for his command to-morrow, the 29th.

Lieutenants Gastrell and Lowry are pursuing the Shans who arrived at and killed a Burmese revenue collector to the south-east of Mandalay last week. They came suddenly upon a body of Shans, and broke it up, killing 2 and taking 6 prisoners.

The water rose till the night of the 25th, but has now begun to fall. No further rise is expected.

Sir Charles Bernard is expected in Mandalay on September 30th.

ENCOUNTERS WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 28.

Major Meacham reports from Thabyabin that he is encumbered with sick, and that the enemy are about, but there are no casualties. The column marching to his relief from Minhla is expected to reach him to-day.

Lieut.-Col. McIver, attached 5th Madras Infantry, who was with the column, died on the march of sunstroke.

Boh Shoay announced that he will not fight, but intends harassing our marches.

Four more people died at Mandalay from injuries received in the relief house.

The Hill Shans continue troublesome in the Mandalay district. Lieutenant Gastrell, with the Panjabee levy, encountered a party, and killed two and captured three jungols.

The troops in Yagoo had three slight engagements, inflicting some loss and recovering a large quantity of the dacoits' property.

The Kemendine Prince's band was encountered near Yanoug, and several were killed.

Puda Razam continues in strength.

The dacoits attacked Ningyan town on the 8th, but were repulsed with five killed.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 28.

The Finance Committee has been engaged so far in inquiries into provincial expenditure, and has been in conference with the heads of the following Departments:—Public Works, Police, Education, Settlement Survey, Registration, Forests, Salt, Excise, and with Registrars of the High Court and Government Law Officers. The Committee is drawing near the close of this part of their task, and hope by the time the Governor returns on Thursday, or soon after, to be able to discuss future provincial contracts with the Governor. The Committee has postponed enquiries into military matters for the present, in order to dispose first of the questions connected with provincial expenditure.

SIMLA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

THE TOM THUMB PLATE.—Rs. 200.

Lucky Boy, 1; Nasim, 2; and Domino, 3. Katinker, Shamrock, Peter and Boxer also ran.

THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE.—Rs. 200.

Faugh-a-Ballah, 1; Longshanks, 2. Blacky, Nancy and Olivette also ran.

THE POLO SCURRY.

Pilsener, 1; Aaron, 2.

THE BEGGAR STAKES.—Rs. 500.

Myrtle, 1; Nasim, 2; and Plough Boy, 3. Grey Hen and Mickey Free also ran.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's reception at Kirkee to-day was a much more imposing ceremonial than yesterday's at Bombay. Very little attempt at decoration was visible along the line, but a brilliant assembly at the Kirkee Station awaited their Royal Highnesses' arrival. The train came in at half-past five, and Lord Reay warmly greeted the Duke and Duchess of Connaught as they alighted, a Royal salute being fired simultaneously by the Royal Artillery. The gathering on the platform included Officers of the Staff and Garrison, members of Council and of the Secretariat, with a number of ladies. The Maharajas of Jodhpur, Narsinghar and Partabsingh, the Thakores of Limri and Rajkote, and the Chiefs of Bhore, Jat and Vinchur were presented to their Royal Highnesses, who also shook hands with Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp. The Commander-in-Chief and General Sir Solly-Flood were at the head of a large body of military officers. The Ecclesiastical Department was represented by the Bishop of Bombay; the Medical Department by Surgeon-General Moore and Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett; the Civil Service by Sir William Wedderburn, Chief Secretary, and Messrs. Stewart, Propert and Crawford, the three Presidency Commissioners; the Forest Department by Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator, Northern Division; the Poona Municipality by its Chairman, Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee; the foreign Consulates by the Consul-General for Persia, M. Follet for France, M. Stockinger for Austria, and Mr. Farnham for the United States.

The Duke wore the full dress uniform of of a Major-General, and the Duchess had exchanged her travelling costume for a charming toilette.

Thousands of natives cheered their Royal Highnesses along the route to Ganesh Khind, where Lady Reay welcomed her Royal guests to Government House.

The Oxford Light Infantry furnished the guard of honor at the Station, and the 16th Bombay Infantry at Ganesh Khind. The Governor's Bodyguard escorted the cavalcade. The remainder of the troops quartered in Kirkee lined the road from the station to the northern gate of Government House, where a party of Dublin Fusiliers are stationed as a guard during the Duke's stay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 27.

The Anchor Line steamer California left here for Bombay on the evening of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 25th instant.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lewada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning, two days before the contract date.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

PENANG, SEPT. 27.

The Extra Italian mail steamer Bormida left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 28.

Fronch mail steamer Natal from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a higher tendency. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅞
The Manchester market has been firm.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		69½
4½ " "		73 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for Account		101
3½ " Sterling Loan		101
4½ " French Rentes		110
Bar Silver		44⅜
Chartered Bank shares		£23
" Mercantile shares		£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai shares		£58-10

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

It is hereby notified that considerable delay is unavoidable to private telegrams to Upper Burma, owing to the wire being occupied by official messages.

Moulmein route to Bangkok right.

COLONEL LATOUCHE, the Cantonment Magistrate, at Poona, on Monday granted a summons against Captain Hughes, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, for assaulting Messrs. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji and R. D. Setna on Saturday. The case will be heard either on Friday or Tuesday next.

THE Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I., arrived in Bombay from Poona on Monday evening, and left for Simla by the mail train last night. During his stay in Bombay he was the guest of the Hon. F. Forbes-Adam.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected at Simla about the middle of October on a short visit to the Viceroy.

MR. W. W. HUNTER, C.S.I., C.I.E., member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and author of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," has written an article on "The Hindu Child-Widow," which will appear in the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

THE Select Committee of the Legislative Council presented its report upon the Oudh Rent Bill on Friday. The Bill will probably come finally before Council this week.

NO news had been received in India of the movements of the Boundary Commission up to noon on Sunday. The mere absence of any for several days past is presumptive proof that the Commission is well on the march and has broken with its former telegraphic base at Meshed.

SIR J. WEST RIDGEWAY is to go to London after his return to India, in order to give necessary information on the question of Kham-i-Ab.

A COMMITTEE will very shortly be assembled to take evidence and report on the subject of the extended admission of native candidates into the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Daukes, Under-Secretary in the Home Department, will be Secretary.

THE *quid nunes* at Simla (says the Allahabad paper) insist upon it that Sir E. B. Buck was one of those put forward by the Secretary of State to succeed Sir Steuart Bayley in the Viceroy's Council.

THE other day the Lahore paper professed to find much satisfaction in the announcement that Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind, had been offered a seat in the Governor's Council, as a recognition of the claims of Sind. But now that Mr. Erskine has declined the preferred appointment it plays another tune. "It is as well perhaps," its says, "for the ultimate interests of Sind, that Mr. Erskine has declined the honour; for everything which tends to identify Sind with the Councils of Bombay, must tend also to postpone the discussion of the inevitable separation of Sind from that Presidency."

THE six months' net returns from Indian State Railways are about 50 lakhs better than the Budget Estimate. By the end of a year they will no doubt be 80 lakhs better, perhaps more. This and the considerable recovery in Sterling Exchange from its lowest point, an up-country paper remarks, may help to lift the Finance Minister a little way out of the slough of despond.

A PROCLAMATION of the Government of India in the Home Department states that the Governor-General in Council has, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Statute 17 and 18, Victoria, taken Upper Burma under his immediate authority and management, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India; and placed Upper Burma under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Lower Burma, who shall henceforth be styled the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

THE North-West Provinces and Oudh Ice Company seems to have been from the first a most unfortunate concern. It was started in 1880 by the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, in London, but shares were not taken up very freely, and it soon became necessary to raise a sum of £48,000 in debentures of £100 each. The expenses seem to have been excessively heavy, between £2,000 and £3,000 per annum being absorbed in the payment of dividends and the audit of accounts alone, while, on the other hand, the returns were disproportionately small. The factories have been in the hands of receivers for the debenture-holders since last September, necessarily depriving the company of funds for discharging its liabilities, and as the fact of the heavy arrear of debenture interest precluded any hope of a surplus, the directors considered it would be better to place the concern in voluntary liquidation. Accordingly, a circular was issued on the 19th of July last, convening meeting of the shareholders for the 30th of that month for the purpose of winding up the company and appointing a liquidator. The majority of the debenture-holders are in India, and as the notice of the proposed liquidation did not reach them until several days after the meeting had been held, they complain that they have been treated with scant consideration. Colonel DeKantzow, who is one of the largest debenture-holders, considers that the state of financial embarrassment into which the company has come is mainly due to its connection with the General Ice Factory Company, and in order that a full inquiry may be made, he, and several other debenture-holders now in England, supported a petition to the Vice-Chancellor for the winding up of the company under the direction of the High Court of Justice, instead of by private arrangement. In pursuance with the judgment given in this action, holders of debentures and of interest coupons are to send full particulars of the debentures to Mr. Trinder, solicitor, 47, Cornhill, before November 10, otherwise they will be excluded from any benefit.

IT is reported from Jammu that, in recognition of services rendered, the Maharajah of Cashmere has ceded to Rajah Amarsing, his younger brother, the territory known as Budrawar or Chota Kashmere, thereby doubling his income. This act of generosity is much applauded, inasmuch as Rajah Amarsing's policy has always been characterised by justice and an earnest desire to benefit the State. Mr. Nilambar Mukerji, late Finance Minister, still insists not only in remaining in Jammu, but also in attending the Durbar daily and giving opinions gratuitously during the sittings of the Council. The Maharajah refuses to alter his decision in Mr. Mukerji's case of summary dismissal without pension; and it seems likely that when the Resident arrives in the course of the week steps will be taken to enforce His Highness's orders. A Jammu correspondent also states that "satisfaction of a nature unknown heretofore is being displayed by all classes of the people, who have been taken by surprise at the firmness of the Maharajah. His Highness's character has apparently been misunderstood; his action in this affair as well as in other matters of moment to the State affords clear proof that he has closely watched current events since his accession."

THE substitution of Sir W. White for Sir Edward Thornton as British Ambassador at Constantinople seems to have been for some time in contemplation. Three weeks ago, the *Standard* correspondent wrote, the intention of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet to recall Sir Edward Thornton and appoint in his place Sir William White is a surprise to nobody. "The temporary management of affairs by the latter during the first Bulgarian crisis last year was so signally successful that on all sides his return here at no distant date was generally expected. The activity of Russia both in Bulgaria and Constantinople probably accounts for Sir W. White's return earlier than was looked for. But the Government has acted wisely, for no British diplomatist better understands the tortuous ways of the Muscovites and how to deal with them than Sir William." But a day or two later the same correspondent reported that the Porte had refused to receive Sir William White as the Ambassador of Great Britain, and it is a matter of notoriety that the refusal is due to the influence of Russian diplomatists. The *Standard*, in commenting upon the incident, said:—"Six months ago Sir William White was our Representative at Constantinople. He was a *persona grata* then; he has done nothing since to forfeit the good-will with which he was regarded by all circles in the Ottoman capital. There never, we suppose, has been an instance before in which an Envoy who has once been received has been subsequently rejected. The only way in which Sir William White has offended is by displaying a signal aptitude for frustrating the purposes of Russian diplomacy. In other words, his special fitness for the functions of British Minister at this crisis has marked him out as the object of the Czar's veto."

THE European Artillery Veteran Company at Pallaveram has often been called upon to garrison Fort St. George in cases of emergency. The duties in connection with guards and sentries and other provost duties at the Fort being at all times comparatively light, the European Veterans, most of whom have passed the meridian of life, have not been considered physically disqualified from performing those duties tentatively. In the present emergency, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras has now under consideration the expediency of utilizing the services of pensioned apothecaries for effective service in the Presidency. It has been found that the present number of warrant medical officers in civil and military employ are totally inadequate, the major part being required for field service in Upper Burma for present requirements. With a view to surmount this difficulty, it is proposed to draft in a number of physically fit pensioned apothecaries for station and garrison duties, thus providing a means for the recall of all military apothecaries in civil employ. All warrant medical officers will shortly be summoned to await orders at Madras. The staff of civil apothecaries will also go far to swell the numbers required to fill the existing vacancies. Some of the appointments now held by military apothecaries in civil employ may well be considered the plums of the service, the extra allowances being almost on a par with the pay proper of the incumbents. The civil apothecaries, who are a poorly-paid class, will now have their turn of "good things," for the work they may be called upon to fulfil. It may be mentioned that the scheme to employ pensioned apothecaries will be brought into operation at once. They will receive the pay proper of their rank *minus* pensions during such time as their services are required.

THE Indian workmen in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition are, according to a correspondent, from morning till night pestered with such enquiries as "Do you like England?" "How are you?" and "Do you find it cold?" The authorities, perceiving a serious decrease in the daily outturn of work as a consequence of these interruptions, have at last warned visitors, in printed notices, that they are not to disturb the native workmen. Indian phrases it is said are quite popular in London, and the questions "Tum kaisa hai?" and "Bahut thunda" will, in all probability, become the catch expression of the day. Even the little vagrant crossing sweepers in Kensington grin at you and acknowledge a copper with "Bote achy, Saeb."

A LIST has been published by the Public Works Department of the North-West Provinces of the works of public utility constructed by private individuals during the past year. This list displays the benevolence of the wealthier natives of the Province in a very welcome light. More than one and a quarter lakhs have been spent by them during the last twelve months for the public good. As is natural, in a torrid land, private benefactors find the most natural outlet for their benevolence in the erection of permanent wells. About three hundred of these were made during the year, besides tanks, rest-houses for travellers, and sanitary conveniences. Most prominent in the list is the name of Gokal Das, of the Allahabad District, who spent no less than fifty thousand rupees in a dharmsala and garden; while Bhulan Singh, Zamindar of Benares, spent three thousand in erecting a *pukka* tank; and Mutthra Das of Saharanpur gave Rs. 2,000 for a dharmsala. It is well that the light of such good deeds should occasionally shine outside the bushel of a *Government Gazette*.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL R. DE BOURBEL, Royal Engineers, while employed on the preliminary railway survey into Cashmere, will be paid by the Cashmere durbar. The survey is expected to last one year.

THE officers of the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department have been placed on the graded list, as they are liable to be transferred from one Presidency to another. The officers of the Supply Branch are on a different footing.

CIVILIANS are not in future to be examined in languages by Military Committees.

A QUESTION having been raised as to the payment of water supplied to military buildings, it has been decided that when water is supplied at a fixed rate, according to the quantity consumed, the charge will be paid by the Military Department, but if covered by a water-rate, the charge will be borne by the Public Works.

CAPTAIN C. G. DONALD, of the Royal Fusiliers, now on leave in England, has been posted to the depôt for duty.

MAJOR H. R. HOPE, Second-in-Command of the 1st Madras Lancers, has been appointed to the Command, *vice* Colonel Cherry, retired; Major A. W. Hornsby to be Second-in-Command, but to remain seconded while serving on the Staff.

THE following Royal Artillery officers, recently commissioned, have been posted by the Horse Guards to the batteries against their names:—Lieut. P. H. Fawcett to M-2 R. A., Lieut. F. B. D. Broadrick to 1-4 R. A., and Lieut. F. G. Smallwood to No. 4-1 North Irish Division.

THE undernamed probationers in the Madras Staff Corps, have been appointed to the corps entered against their names:—Lieut. S. H. B. Beresford, 23rd Light Infantry; Lieut. H. St. G. Thomas, 19th Regiment; Lieut. E. W. L. Holt, 6th Regiment; Lieut R. M. Mann, 4th Light Cavalry; and Lieut. T. S. Young, 6th Infantry.

BRIGADE SURGEON C. T. EVES has been pensioned on £650 per annum.

LIEUTENANT H. PARKIN, 2nd Bombay Infantry, has passed the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic.

BRIGADE SURGEON R. S. BATESON, having become insane, has been pensioned on £700 per annum, and will be sent home from the Colaba Asylum.

LIEUTENANT E. S. BROOKE, Royal Artillery, having resigned his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, has been posted to the R Battery 1st Brigade for duty.

COLONEL P. RODDY, V.C., Unattached, has been detailed for the duty of paying pensioners residing in the North-West Provinces Circle of payment, and Lieutenant J. H. Christie, Wing Commander, 38th Bengal Infantry, Alipore, has been detailed for similar duty in the Presidency Circle.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a Brigade Major of Royal Artillery and a Brigade Major of Royal Engineers to the Burma Field Force. Captain F. T. N. Spratt, Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, now on leave in England, has been nominated for the latter appointment.

THE No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery, has been detained at Fort William, and its place for Burma has been assigned to the No. 4 Battery of the same Division, now at Rawul Pindi. The latter battery will move by rail to Calcutta, thence by sea to Rangoon, and onwards by rail to Toungoo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. M. SPRING, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay, now in England on ninety days' privilege leave, will be allowed to land at Aden on his return for the inspection of the Arsenal at that station, the time spent there being reckoned as on duty, and the period occupied in proceeding from Aden to Poona as part of his privilege leave.

THE preceding case is one of the regardless of expense moves so very frequent of late, which have nothing to recommend them; the authorities pulling the wires appear to try to spend as much public money as possible in carrying out senseless moves at the expense of the State, when other measures equally effective and much less expensive would suffice.

MAJOR P. D. JEFFREYS, Brigade-Major, Allahabad Division, having been appointed Brigade-Major to a Brigade of the Field Force in Burma, Captain O. E. W. Davies, 2nd Cheshire Regiment, has been appointed Officiating Brigade-Major, Allahabad.

COLONEL H. M. EVANS has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Allahabad Division, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart, whose tenure of office expired, but as he proceeded on furlough, Major Lorne Campbell has been appointed of officiate as Assistant Adjutant General until further orders.

CAPTAIN C. E. JERVOIS, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, Quetta, has been moved to Agra, *vice* Captain Truscott, appointed to the command of one of the new Native Mountain Batteries and no sooner arrived there than he was ordered off to Mandalay. Quetta to Mandalay is a long road.

THE report of the Ordnance Committee on the accident to the twelve-inch breech-loading gun on board her Majesty's ship Collingwood last May has been issued. The Committee are of opinion that the fracture of the chase of the gun when fired with three-quarters of the service full charge of powder was due "to a want of uniformity in the metal of which the chase was composed; to the absence of annealing after forging and oil hardening, which treatment would have mitigated any internal strains set up by such processes, that such strains were probably intensified by the preliminary and proof rounds, and their effect was developed during the interval of time between proof and the accident; to the foregoing unfavourable conditions not having been counteracted by the hooping of the chase." The Committee make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken to prevent such an occurrence with the remaining guns of similar pattern.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Dr Tully, IMD, Rajkote.
* Mr Carrs, Berar.
* Lieut F Horniblow, Poona
Mr G M Woodrow, Poona.
Mr and Mrs C L Ginling.
Mr T N Ghose, Allahabad.
* Mr M C Mallick, Allahabad.
* Mr H C Mallick, Allahabad.
Mr and Mrs Sullivan, Kurrachee.
* Capt Skipton, RA, Poona.
* Lieut C J Daniel, N L Regt, Poona.
* Capt Pitt, RE, Poona.
Mr R Irvine.
Mrs Pedler.
Miss Telmidley, Calcutta.
* Mr C E Bynes, RA, Madras.
* Rev A G Cane, Poona.
Capt A J Addy, RA, England.
* Maj Campbell, RA, England.
* Mr J T Pierson, England.
* Maj Smyth, RA.
* Maj Brough, RHA, R. Pindi.
* Mr Jamson, MB, Kohat.
* Mr M C Gibb, Broach.
* Mr C Carmichael, Madras
* Mr W M Fletcher, Poona.
* Mr C W Burton, Secunderabad.
* Mr L Paul.
* Major Wiehe.
* Mr G B Reid. CS, Ahmedabad.
* Miss Mills.
* Mr and Mrs J Alfred Jones, Madras.
* Capt Thornton.
* Mr A B Fforde, Poona.
* Col F Cochran, Simla.
Mrs and Misses Bayly.
* Surg P J Damania.
* Mr W D Nestle.
* Mrs and Misses Pocock.
* Rev and Mrs C Smith, Aurungabad.
* Capt Attree, RE, Bangalore.
* Rev and Mrs E S Burgess, England.
* Mrs East.
* Capt de Hoghton, 47th Regt, Poona.
* Capt Hodgkinson, 47th Regt, Poona.
* Mr and Mrs Cright n, England.
* Maj H Cooke, England.
* Mr C Scholvin, England.
* Mr R Cornish, England.
* Mr J Craig.
* Col and Mrs Chester, Simla.
* Capt and Mrs Balfour, Simla.
* Mr A Willes, Lucknow.
* Mr and Mrs J R Barton, Belgaum.
* Col Thomas.
* Capt Skipton, RA, Poona.
* Mr G Diffard.
* Mr H Z Darrah, Assam.
* Lieut A H Thomas.
* Maj Brind, Bareilly.
* Mr A J Morgan.
Mr J F Bevan.
* Mr H C Orchard, Edinborough.
Mr N S Whitta, England.
Mr and Mrs Derry, England.
* Lieut Mullock, RA.
Ishmail Beg, Consul-Genl, for Turkey.
Capt J E Preston, 13th M I, Bellary.
Mr and Mrs H G Arnott. Ajmere.
Mr F Beaty, Poona.
Mr D Greenhalgh, Poona.
Col and Mrs Pasley, Allahabad.
Miss Gray, Allahabad.
Marquis and Count de Breteine, France.
Mr G M Robinson, England.
Mr L Rind, England.
Mr Pigott, England.
Capt MacMullen, England.
Mr E O Tandy, England.
Mr R S Mortgan, England.
* Rev R G Burnett, England.
Mr B Bell, England.
Col S Penny, RA, Bombay.
Mr John Bristed, Bombay.
Capt Allen.
Mr E Minors, Bambay.
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay.
* Mr D Burne.
Mr and Mrs Wm Tosh, Bombay.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr T Duncan, Bombay.
Mr D Rae, Bombay.
Mr Marks Wadia, England.
Mr Schwob, Bombay.
Mr A Schover, Bombay.
Mr Jervis, Bombay.
Mr St. Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
Mr Pessega Beg, Bombay.
Mr F Manson, Bombay.

Residents left during the week mark (*) thus.

HTE LANDING OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your graphic account, in to-day's issue of the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught is somewhat misleading as to the part taken by Her Majesty's Navy, and reads as if we had evaded the all-important and pleasing duty entrusted to us, *viz.*, that of landing their Royal Highnesses.

As a matter of fact, as senior Naval Officer present, I was in attendance in a steam launch when the Bengal anchored, and was the first to go on board and place my services at their, Royal Highnesses' disposal.

Your reporter would perhaps have noticed that the boat in which their Royal Highnesses landed was flying the white ensign, which would indicate that she was under Royal Naval direction, and not that of the Indian Marine

I venture to ask that you will be pleased to insert this letter, or otherwise to make such remarks as you may think necessary to show more clearly the part taken by the Royal Navy on this occasion.—I am, &c.,

RODNEY M. LLOYD,
Captain.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

THE HOWARD CHEATING CASE.

THE hearing of the above case was continued on Monday, when three more witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Previous to the first witness's evidence, the copies of the letters which were required by Mr. Howard were produced by Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy. These letters were marked and retained by the Court. Following this Mr. Howard handed in a letter to the Court, the purport of which was a statement of his reasons for leaving Poona This was refused by the Court and handed him back.

Mr. Howard: It would prejudice my jurors, your Honour, if the case be committed to the Sessions, and there is no explanation of my reasons for going to Bombay.

Mr. Rustomjee here handed in the letter written to him by Mr. Howard regarding the payment of the sums due to him for contributing editorial matter. (This letter was read by the Court and marked Exhibit I.)

Mr. Howard: I object to any secondary evidence being given. The case should proceed in a regular manner.

The Court: All this evidence goes to show, Mr. Howard, your general character.

Mr. Howard: Do I understand by this, your Honour, that all this goes to show my general character? The law forbids your doing anything of the sort, you cannot allow this irregular way of procedure and this irrelevant evidence.

The Court: The Court is the best judge of that, Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard: When I went to Bombay I reported your illegal refusals towards me, and the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, told me that he thought it incredible.

The Court.: Did you visit the Sessions Judge?

Mr. Howard: No, but I put in an appeal from his decision. The Sessions Judge heard me fairly and properly. I don't suppose he would be annoyed at me for appealing against the decision.

The Court: I told you, Mr. Howard, that I cannot give you any leave for these privileges; you can get it forced by higher authorities.

Mr. Howard: You have arrested me and have taken away my papers. I left Poona for the purpose of proving to the High Court your illegal refusals to listen to my application made, and the objections on my part regarding other things.

The Court: Yes, you got to the High Court?

Mr. Howard: And no thanks to you, because the telegram met me at Byculla directing the police to secure my papers, but the police allowed me to go to the Court.

A letter from Mr. Sydenham Smith to Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy was here read and marked J. Also two other letters, dated the 11th August. One from Mr. Coleman and the other from Mr. Howard to Mr. Rustomjee were read and marked K and L, respectively. Fifteen copies of newspapers were also produced in which Mr. Howard was charged Rs. 30-14 by Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy for advertising in his paper.

The Court: Do you wish to cross-examine the witness?

Mr. Howard: No, I reserve my cross-examination. In fact, if I wished to cross-examine I could not, as all my papers and notes of the evidence of the witnesses are taken from me. The Court ordered Inspector Collett, in whose possession these papers were, to make them over to Mr. Howard.

Mr. Hodgson, reporter of the *Poona Observer*, was here examined. He stated that he was deputed to take the sum of Rs. 29 to Mr. Howard and pay it to him, provided he added the words "*in full of all demands*" to the stamped receipt. He offered the money which Mr. Howard refused to accept. A note was given him for Mr. Rustomjee which he had to sign a receipt for. The manager of the Napier Hotel was the next witness called.

Mr. Howard: I object to this person's evidence, as he was not in the hotel at the time I was there. You may summons Mr. Reuben or Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee.

The Court: Where you in the hotel when Mr Howard was there?—Manager: No.

The Court: Well, the objection is valid. You cannot give evidence.

Goolamchand Sagarmul, a Marwadee, the next witness examined by Mr. Merwanjee, said:—Mr. Howard came to my shop last month in company with another person, Mr. Fernandez. They asked me to lend them money. I said I would not do so unless they brought substantial personal security.

Mr. Howard showed me a watch which he said was worth Rs. 106. I told him I knew nothing about its value, but if he could give me a surety, I would give him the money. Afterwards he gave me a memo. deposit (put in and marked O). I paid him Rs. 125 in the presence of Mr. Fernandez and two Marwadees. I did not deduct any money for interest as you can see from my cash book (entry shown, put in and marked P). This money was a note of Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 in cash. This money he told me would be returned in a month. I have up to this time received neither money nor interest. I have asked for the money when he was residing in Mr. Coleman's house, that is about 10 or 11 days ago. He told me he had no money now, but he would pay me. A few days after the complainant, Mr. Chandaha, and the police inspector came to my shop. They asked me if one Mr. Howard had deposited a watch with me and for what amount? I said he did and for Rs. 125. They both saw the watch. Mr. Collett took away the two notes—the watch was left with me.

I don't remember the number of the currency note I gave Mr. Howard.

Dhanmull Sattidas, the Marwadee to whom Mr. Howard sold a cheque amounting to Rs. 75 for Rs. 60, was the next witness. He stated Mr. Howard came to his shop on Sept. 1st and received Rs. 75 (entry signed S. Howard), page 81 of his ledger corresponding with the entry in his cash book. (Here the entry was shown.) Out of Rs. 75 Rs. 15 were deducted for interest and he was paid Rs. 60. (Put in and marked R.) He came on the 31st August and was paid the money on the 1st September.

Mr. Howard gave me a cheque for Rs. 75 on the Agra Bank at Madras. When I applied for the money from the Bank the cheque was returned. The money was paid to Mr. Howard in the presence of one Sillaman David and Abraham Jungli. I applied to Mr. Merwanjee, a pleader, to prosecute Mr. Howard criminally.

During the examination of the last witness Mr. Howard raised an objection that all the witnesses produced by Mr. Merwanjee were irrelevant.

Mr. Howard (to the Court): Will you please note, your Honour, that I object to this witness as to all others. All these witnesses are irrelevant. You might as well allow them to witness all my life, you are practically trying, by taking the evidence of these witnesses four and five charges at the same time.

The Court: No charge as has yet been framed against you, Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard: I think your Honour would never see a man attacked by five persons. You will naturally call away four, and now when my mouth is closed you are calling a gang of five fellows who are making a false charge against me like Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

Mr. Merwanji: You have got your remedy.

Mr. Howard next begged the Court to consider the cell in which he was at present confined; he said it was extremely unhealthy, and was swarming with vermin. (A laugh from the Parsees.)

Mr. Howard: Yes, it is very gratifying to you Parsees. Is it not?

The Court informed Mr. Howard that a letter would at once be written to the Superintendent of Police to remedy the matter.

The further hearing of the case is fixed for Wednesday at 1 o'clock; summonses have been issued to three otheer witnesses, Messrs. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee, Fernandez, and Coleman.—*Poona Observer*.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S ESSAYS.*

REPRINTED essays too often remind us of moss-grown milestones on a once-frequented road that has been deserted for the rail. They are rather memorials of the past than indications for the present or for the future. But this collection of essays is cosmopolitan in every sense, and is full of suggestion as well as instruction. Sir Richard Temple modestly apologizes in his preface for the responsibility he has incurred in dealing with so great a variety of subjects. We need hardly say that the apology was unnecessary. Not only as he pleads, has he "a personal knowledge of

to be trifled with," and it would have been worth much to us to have retrieved our misfortunes in the Soudan.

With regard to our military hold on India, the article on the "Armies of the Indian Princes" is extremely suggestive. Many people will be much surprised to hear that the difficulties of recruiting have been immensely increased of late years; though it is somewhat consolatory to learn that the causes of the change must be satisfactory to the economist and the philanthropist. For the fact is, that the blessings of English rule are beginning to be appreciated, as they have been opening new markets for native labour. Sir Richard Temple gives a vivid sketch of Indian society as it was and it is. Formerly employment and work were slack, and wages were wretchedly low. The armies of the annexed provinces had been disbanded, and men who had been bred to arms and adventure were only too eager to enlist. To such men, the assured pay and pensions offered by our Government were irresistible attractions. As Macaulay said in his essay on Hastings, they knew that their salt was sure when guaranteed by the British Treasury. But since India has been generally enjoying profound peace, extensive public works have been undertaken, new industries have been developed, and the prices of produce have been universally rising. Consequently, as prosperity has been universally diffused, the old military spirit has been dying out. The classes among which we picked our sepoys, prefer to remain in their villages and cultivate their fields. They might still be tempted by an increase of pay, but there the Government is hampered by financial considerations. And it is become more than doubtful whether on the most critical emergency we could materially increase our forces. As yet, however, we have other available resources, in the armies kept on foot by the subsidiary princes, which, though in some respects they must be regarded as a standing danger, might be utilized as a source of strength. As these native States are behind the British territory in civilization, so their subjects are still unsettled as ours used to be, and they are ready enough to "take the shilling," with one Power or another. In round numbers, the native States can put 345,000 men, in the field, with troops regular and irregular. The native Sovereigns are loyal from self-interest, for they believe in the British Empire, and know themselves to be safely seated as its feudatories. It would be difficult to reduce these formidable forces, without risking the attachment of faithful feudatories. And as that reduction is dangerous if not impossible, Sir Richard suggests that the best alternative is to appeal to their self-interest and warlike spirit, and utilize them as available reserves. Briefly, he believes that there could be no more popular measure than mustering an army corps, or even two army corps, from the pick of them in any military crisis. At the worst they would be extremely serviceable as auxiliaries on the lines of communication, though a certain proportion should be sent to the front, and, what is most reassuring for us, he says, "they are sure to volunteer, if any operations should be undertaken on the Russo-Afghan frontier."

Sir Richard Temple knows Burma well. He was Lord Canning's Special Commissioner for the annexation of British Burma, and he has been Governor of the adjacent Bengal Provinces. And in addressing the House of Commons, he said deliberately from his long experience, that an acquisition of the kingdom at Ava was not only timely and expedient, but just and equitable. He tells the story of the Burmese intrigues, outrages and insults at length, and shows to our entire satisfaction that "the Government of India pushed, its forbearance with the King to the extreme limit."

Perhaps we were only too willing to wink hard at the merciless proscriptions and palace "bloodbaths" which were directed by the late tyrant. But when it became clear that the King, in his ignorance and his jealousy of the British was bent on provoking a quarrel and putting himself under the protection of other European Powers, then in the interests of India and its impoverished tax-payers, the Government was forced to take decisive measures, while our military action was necessarily precipitated by the rise of the thermometer and the fall of the Irrawaddy. Our *ultimatum* was sent to the King and then it was a case of Rehoboam and his counsellors. The seniors advised submission; the young men succeeded in hardening the despot's heart. Doubtless the French agents had their say as well, and French merchants must have longed to secure the lucrative contracts which already were almost within their grasp. The King listening to wild or interested advice contemptuously rejected our *ultimatum*, and issued a characteristically oriental proclamation to his people; to which we responded by the dashing advance which has been so indifferently followed up by our subsequent civil administration. As for the value of our new acquisition, we are told that it "is rich in soil, in agriculture, in fruits, in minerals;" while "it is distinguished by scenery on a noble scale." But railways are indispensable to develop its vast resources and to link it to the available markets on either side.

One of these markets is India, of which we know something; the other is China, of which we know very little. Not the least interesting of Sir Richard's essays is that on the Chinese population, which has always been rather a problem for speculation than a matter for even statistical approximation. Sir Ricard's shrewd estimates are based on moderate deductions from averages taken on broad comparisons with British India. The areas of India and of China Proper are nearly the same—about one-and-a-half millions of square miles. On Indian estimates, China Proper should contain some 282,000,000 of souls, which shows no great discrepancy with the latest official Chinese returns; while the great central Chinese plateau, with its three million square miles of mountains, wilderness, and waterless desert, is roughly assumed to have a population of 15 millions. Some of the more densely inhabited provinces are situated towards the Burmese frontier, and in any case there ought to be customers enough to make the traffic on international railways remunerative, should the mountain barriers be financially practicable. An article on the Russo-Afghan frontier discusses the Russian advance and the strategical value of the almost nameless points which have been in dispute between the Russian and the British Commissioners. As to the value of the alternative defensive frontier, Sir Richard seems to adopt the views which have been repeatedly enunciated by Sir Edward Hamley. Russia will soon be seated on the Afghan frontier, with a sound military basis on the distant Caspian, but with sufficient communication by railway. Unless Herat should be occupied by an English force—which is practically out of the question—it cannot be expected that Russia should be stopped there, though an Afghan garrison directed by English engineers might delay the progress of her advance. If Herat were carried, the next halting place would be Candahar; and as to Herat, Sir Richard almost repeats Sir Edward's language, pronouncing it a "situation of almost unique excellence." If England were to elect to join battle there decisively for the Eastern Empire, then she would fight under conditions more favourable to her than to Russia, and then victory will incline to that side which has the best soldiers." The third and last line of defence is on the Indus, but there we should be fighting under the immediate eye of our subjects, our feudatories so that the magnified rumours of even an ephemeral check might make disaster doubly disastrous. As for the essays on Greece, Palestine, and the great Congo Basin, in themselves they are at least as interesting as any of the others. But, as Sir Richard has written them either as mere passing traveller or from information gathered in geographical societies at second hand, we may be content merely to recommend them to our readers.—*Times.*

PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The best American pottery manufactures are practically the growth of the past quarter of a century. In 1886 pottery was in a miserable condition, but in the present year, according to the report of the Potters' Association, there are about 275 kilns in operation in the United States, not including the large number employed by decorated pottery makers. The total capital engaged in the industry is about 8,000,000dlrs. The amount of wages paid to the thousands of pottery hands is placed at from 4,000,000dlrs. to 5,000,000dlrs. per annum; and the annual value of the American pottery product is upwards of £8,000,000. Up to 1863 there was no duty on imported crockery, but from that date a gradually increasing tariff has been imposed, until by the last addition it has reached the protective standard of 25, 55, and 60 per cent., the lowest rate being on common stoneware and the highest on decorated porcelain. The imports of earthen, stone, and china ware, which reached the value of 8,693,273dlrs. in 1883, dropped under the blow of the last tariff levy to 4,368,531dlrs. They rallied a little in 1885, but they were still 2,207,903dlrs. less than in 1882. The best American makes include the opaque china of Trenton, made up after the models of the delicate French shapes; the Royal Worcester, also made at Trenton; the decorated table ware, which is admitted to equal much of the better French goods in design, tint, and colour; the hard French porcelain of Green Point, New York; the "Barboline" and "Limoges" made at Tarrytown; and the fine tiles of Chelsea, Trenton, and Pittsburg.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 27.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·818
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·872
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·4
General Directions of Wind*.	N, NNW, NW, NNW, N W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	294
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	6·19
year	97·02
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 28th Sept.,	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

GERMAN POLICY IN THE EAST.

A CORRESPONDENT contributes the following to the *Times*:—"The abdication of Prince Alexander immediately upon his return to Sofia confirms the accuracy of the statement in my last letter that he was doomed unless the English Government championed his cause against the Czar. The English Government, for good or bad reasons, has adopted of the two alternatives before it the policy of restricting its support of the Prince of Bulgaria to sympathy and counsels of encouragement, and, as I ventured to point out, those auxiliaries, added to some national enthusiasm among his late subjects, were useless in face of the defined plans and combined action of the three Empires. The public has been allowed to take a longer glimpse behind the scenes of European diplomacy, some novel points have been added to the situation, but, practically speaking, the abdication of Prince Alexander leaves the Eastern question precisely where it was when he was carried off to the Danube a fortnight ago. There never was any reason to doubt that Russia had made up her mind to arrest the conversion of Great Bulgaria into a single and anti-Russian nation, and no one will now dispute the fact that the Czar is not to be turned from his course by any such weakness as relenting towards an opponent, however humbled and unfortunate he might be. The only circumstance that could have induced the Czar to forego not merely his scheme of gratifying a personal resentment, but also the development of Russia's political mission, was any symptom of coming change in German policy. Nothing of the kind is perceptible. Neither the "ravings" of the Liberal and Ultramontane Press at Berlin nor the ebullitions of Bulgarian excitement have modified the arrangements of Gastein and Franzensbad, and when the Reichstag opens Prince Bismarck will be able to show that he has provided for every contingency, and that he has secured the interests of Germany at the same time that he has satisfied the two other members of the Triple Alliance. M. de Giers has hastened back to St. Petersburg with these tidings, and the world will now be called upon to witness another stage in that movement of Russian power towards Constantinople which, whether it takes the form of emancipating Christian nationalities or of deposing constitutional Princes, who seem likely to prove obstructive, equally well carries the Czar towards his goal.

The hopes of those who believe that the crisis will pass with the abdication of Prince Alexander will probably be disappointed. Russia may go through the farce of giving the Bulgarians another Prince, but even this condescension is not certain unless the new delegate of the Czar is accompanied by a Russian garrison. Whether Prince Alexander leaves Sofia in two days or ten, whether he consents or not to act as the puppet of one set of Bulgarians against another—by no possibility can he now become the head of a united Bulgaria as he has recognized Russia to be the supreme mistress of its fortunes—it is clear that confusion is more likely than ever to ensue in Bulgaria. Russian policy will find fresh adherents among the Bulgarians themselves in addition to the Zankoff party now that the popular Prince has twice declared in emphatic and unmistakable tones that Russia has a right to decide what is good and what bad for the Balkan States. Prince Alexander abdicates, a temporary Regency is appointed, and the Czar is implored to nominate a new Prince who will be acceptable to Europe. The composition of the Regency is not known at the moment I write, but it matters little if it is either partially or exclusively composed of Russian partisans. The philo-Russian minority or majority will implore or request, as the case may be, the intervention of the Czar, and it may even best suit his purposes that his representatives in the Regency should be few, and that the dissentients outside should be capable of being represented as numerous and as influential as possible. In either case the signs of the time point to a much more vigorous vindication of the Czar's influence in Bulgaria than the substitution of a more manageable ruler for Prince Alexander. There may be a short delay, but I am inclined to think there will be none but the briefest before Russian troops are performing garrison duty in Bulgaria. In face of a contingency, once it becomes admitted, the future fate of Prince Alexander will after a few days seem a matter of very secondary importance.

In all these arrangements is to be seen the certainty, the clearness, and the comprehensiveness of Prince Bismarck's policy. We are only at the beginning of the mattter, and I shall be so bold as to say that when the last chapter is recorded and closed, it will be found that he has provided for every detail, that the three Empires have each obtained either the objects they most coveted, or tangible equivalents for their neighbours' successes, and that the. at present, seemingly exaggerated and not skilfully written arguments of the *North German Gazette* covered a policy of sound sense. There is, indeed, only one factor which the Chancellor has eliminated from his problem and its solution. It is England pursuing in this crucial stage of the Eastern question a bold and a successful policy. He has probably allowed for the chance of her taking a sudden resolution to boldly face Russia, but he has not contemplated the possiblity of that course being answered with the success it would deserve. Up to the present events show that his judgment has not erred in this particular, England has lost the moment at which her single-handed action would have been meritorious, and might have found imitators from the electric shock that would have been produced throughout the Continent by the English Government striking out a line for itself; but the opportunity lasted only for hours, and Prince Alexander's one chance was thrown away last Wednesday when Sir Robert Morier failed to declare that England espoused his cause. I must, therefore, for the moment ask you to admit that Prince Bismarck has been right in treating England as a *quantite negligeable* in the development of his great plan for settling the Eastern Question in Europe without her co-operation or knowledge.

The objects of German policy in the East remain as already defined. The *North German Gazette* told its readers, on the same day that I told the readers of the *Times*, that the eyes of the German Government were on France. It was more discreet in not referring to the harbours on the North Sea or the German Ocean; but the Germans are a too practical race to talk of rewards until they have earned or secured them. At the present time German opinion has not decided that the closing of the Black Sea, would not be a fatal injury to one of Germany's vital interests, but perhaps by the time that event is consummated—and even if Russia were to strike forthwith at Constantinople it would still be remote—Germany may be so firmly established on the ocean that it will seem to her of trivial importance. On the point of North German interests, I need say nothing more, but, of course, every one exclaims. What about Austria? Are South German interests to be sacrificed, and what is the value of the Triple Alliance to the House of Hapsburg if its rights and necessities are to be ignored? I believe that some of Austria's purblind friends as they call themselves have advised her to break off from the Triple Alliance, and to coquet with, if not to throw herself into the arms of, France—the same course, in short, that has been suggested for Russia. Such a policy would have only one result—the destruction of Austria; and it is fortunate that no serious politician in that country dreams of facing this alternative. It is, no doubt, the hardship of Austria's position that she has no alternative policy. Prince Bismarck can always and at any moment force her hand by winking at Russia's acts in the eastern half of the Balkan peninsula. He can feel sure that Austria must be drawn down the line he assigns for her unless she wishes to resign her place in south-eastern Europe. If she were ever to show restiveness Berlin can also play Italy off against her in the western half of the peninsula just as effectually as Russia in the eastern. I say again Austria has no choice in the matter. She must follow the bidding of Germany, and this will be true until either France or England become again first factors in the councils of Europe.

With your permission I will return to the subject of Constantinople in another communication; but there is one point in your Rome correspondent's comments on my first letter to which I should like to refer. He demurs to my saying that Russia at Constantinople would be weaker relatively to Germany than at present. The opinion is that of distinguished German military men, but I imagine it is based on the greater exposed flank of Russia to attack and on the fact that the Russian army would have three extensive frontiers to guard instead of two. Of course, Russia's increasing population might enable her to bear the strain; but it must also be obvious that, when the Black Sea becomes a Russian lake, and Constantinople a Russian capital, it will be easier for Germany to carry out her own plans on the Baltic. The Constantinople question is well worth consideration by itself.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

With reference to the publication, in the form of a Blue Book, of the "Correspondence between the British and Indian Governments respecting the Silver Question" is intended, the *Standard* supposes it to be a sort of justification of the appointment of the Royal Commission on the currency." Other object it can scarcely have, and it does not serve even that object well. Grave, indeed, must be the disorder which would justify any country in attempting to tamper with its currency; and there is nothing in this correspondence to indicate that there are any financial disorders in England at all. Not a hint appears that anything is in the least degree wrong with our currency, or is likely to be. The man would be daring who dreamt of impugning it. The English sovereign has become the great standard coin in international exchange, the measure by which the currencies of other nations are tested and valued. This is the currency which a Royal Commission is now to inquire into. Men's minds are to be upset, false ideas are to be aired, nostrum-mongers and currency maniacs are to be countenanced and a great, a world-embracing coinage put in the crucible Why? Because something is wrong with it? No; but because the Government of India finds itself unable conveniently to pay all that it owes us—is, in other words, very hard up. "Great difficulties will arise," the situation "will become intolerable," frontier and relief railways must be built, taxes, cannot conveniently be increased," "impossible to make ends meet,"—and so on. These phrases give the essence of some of the more urgent pleas set forth by the Governor-General of India in Council, and re-echoed by the Secretary of State and Council here as a justification for the English Government "to do something." What is to be done is not in any way defined. India and all countries which like India have imprudently contracted heavy permanent liabilities to England payable in gold, find the weight of their liabilities enormously increased by the reduced market value of silver and they all clamour for relief accordingly, forgetting that if they compounded tomorrow in the way they propose, the relief could be but temporary, as the debt would remain and soon press as before. The Government of India, being itself English, clamours with most effect. What it says practically is, "Never mind the market price of silver. Take it from us at its old price of 5s. per ounce, and we shall get along seemingly because the metal will then no longer compete with our drafts." It is, we suppose, in the hope of finding a way to gratify the childish demand that the Royal Commission has been appointed, As no such way is practicable, we may, indeed, keep our minds easy about the mischief it can do us.

EXIT—THE MUD MAJOR.

It is with profound regret that we have to chronicle the approaching decease of the Mud Major in the fifth year of his age. Indeed, before these lines are before the public the fatal edict may have gone forth and he may be nothing but a name. Although he could not hope to escape the common lot of humanity, yet the untimely end of one so young is calculated to excite our sympathy and to call forth a few melancholy and appropriate reflections. His career was indeed a chequered and a fitful one. His origin was peculiar, his lineage uncertain, and his future still more so. He appears to have sprung, fully armed and equipped, from the brain of one of those omniscient civil legislators who by the provisions of our sacred Constitution are supposed to be suddenly imbued with all manner of military knowledge and perfectly qualified to administer our army, although they may never have devoted a single moment of their innocent and blameless lives to the study of a single military question. The surprise excited by the sudden appearance of the new warrior was quickly followed by speculation as to what were to be his duties and functions. The regiment could already boast of four mounted officers on parade—the colonel, two majors, and the adjutant—and to ask for more would, to the old school at any rate, have savoured of heresy. But it presently appeared that on regimental parades he was not to be mounted—at least not mounted in fact as an exception and in the absence of the legitimate field officers. Otherwise he was to remain a centurion, marching on foot as before and having men under him; in other words, he remained to all intents and purposes a captain. Of what use, then, were his new rank and his new title? The answer must be sought for in one of those beautiful intricacies of our military system known only to the initiated, and not understanded of the common people. On all duties not of a regimental nature, such as those of field officer of the day in a garrison town, or indeed where he was brought into any contact with officers of other regiments, he blossomed out in all his glory as a major, and there was none to gainsay him. So marvellous and inscrutable a combination of the major and the captain, so happy a union between the mounted and dismounted, demanded some distinctive appellation, some enduring title that would hand down to posterity a lasting memento of the legislative ability that had called it into existence. The service has ever shown itself able and willing to meet a demand of this nature, and

Apt alliteration's arful aid

having been invoked, he received the euphonious name of Mud Major. He was now launched into existence, but his path was from the first beset with perils and pitfalls. A word of explanation is here necessary for civilian readers, who must understand that the institution of the most exalted order of the Mud Major amounted to nothing less than the immediate promotion of the two senior captains in every battalion in the army. It was held by the field officers of the older persuasion that these newcomers had not yet earned and were not yet ripe for such advancement, which was therefore calculated in an eminent degree to impair the dignity and majesty of the hitherto sacred rank of major. The newcomer was open to objection on the score of want of weight, and the record may be taken in its dual and twofold sense. Physically and corporeally he was not up to the standard of solidity and portliness with which the custom of war in like cases had from time immemorial invested the rank of major. It used to be an old saying in the service that one major was equivalent—in the fleshly sense of the term—to two subalterns, and it is said that there was once seen the spectacle of two slim and youthful subs, indulging after a guest night at mess in an exhilarating waltz, both clasped in the waistbelt of one valiant field officer. In the social and moral sense of the term he was also weighed in the balance and found wanting. He had not yet arrived at those years of discretion which were indispensably necessary for the due and proper fulfilment of his new and arduous duties. He was not yet emancipated from the social lusts that war against the warrior. He was tied and bound by the facinations of picnics, balls, parties, lawn-tennis, and bread-and-butter misses. These things militated against the proper performance of his duties, which were too often discharged in a more or less perfunctory manner. Notably was this the case with regard to the mess—that mainstay of the British officer, an institution which is declared by no less an authority than the Queen's Regulations to be of the utmost importance. The major of the past, though not perhaps actually president of the mess committee, was nevertheless always present both in body and mind, always noting shortcomings, and keeping things generally up to the mark. Not so the Mud Major. He was not yet old enough and experienced enough to grasp the full importance of this branch of his profession. When the solemn hour for mess had struck more than five minutes ago, long after the last notes of the bugle had died away, he would enter the mess-room in anything but the gastronomical and reverential frame of mind that the occasion demanded. Fresh from the ride, the lawn-tennis ground, or the cricket just concluded, he was looking forward with cheerful anticipation to the ball or party to come. The soup might be cold and the wine hot, but he cared for none of these things, and treated them with an indifference melancholy to contemplate. He was occasionally allowed, in virtue of his new rank, to tell off the prisoners at the orderly-room; but his decisions were not always as those of Solomon, nor was the Colonel invariably of opinion that a second Daniel had come to judgment. His spurs formed a necessary but withal most embarrassing portion of his equipment. On certain occasions it behoved him to wear these useful and murderous appendages, and on certain occasions it did not. The exact line of demarcation was found difficult to draw, and some bright genius suggested at length that a compromise might be effected by which he was always to wear one, thus getting rid of the difficulty in an effective and masterly manner. The suggestion, however, does not appear to have found favour with the authorities doubtless on the ground that it savoured of levity. From spurs to horses is but a step, and here again the Mud Major did not always figure to advantage. A grateful country had placed him in a position which it considered should provide himself with one of these noble and useful animals; while the opportunities afforded him for appearing mounted on duty, were decidedly few. It was hardly to be wondered at, then, that the purchaser frequently studied economy as much as appearance, and that consequently his charger was not invariably of that symmetrical shape and fiery nature which we are accustomed to see in picture-books and illustrated papers. Under all these depressing circumstances, it is hardly a matter of astonishment that his career has not been of a nature to justify its continuance, and that he is doomed. We would willingly have allowed him to draw his last breath in peace, but the interests of the service must override such considerations. There can be but little doubt, as we have already remarked, that the dear departed has exercised an unfortunate influence in the army, and has weakened the authority and prestige of field rank. His successors will have to walk circumspectly and discreetly if they wish to restore them.

Let us now turn to other matters for a moment. Considering the brief span of life vouchsafed unto the deased, we must sadly call to his departure the end of the beginning. But it is not possible that it may also be the beginning of the end of some of our precious military reforms? We all remember the flourish of trumpets with which the system known as "deferred pay" was ushered in. A new and glorious era had dawned for Thomas Atkins. No longer was he to be turned out into a cold and heartless world without a penny in his pocket. No; in future, when his time came to turn his breechloader into a pruning-hook, he was to have handed to him a goodly sum of money, averaging about 15*l.* or 20*l.*, which had been accumulating at the rate of 2*d.* per diem during his period of service. Armed with this sum, it was thought that he might obtain for himself a partnership, or a comfortable situation, or a wife—always supposing he did not possess one or more of the commodity in question in various parts of the world. Thus he would have every opportunity for re-entering civil life in an honurable and respectable manner, and would live happily ever afterwards. Such was the beautiful and beneficent theory propounded. Unfortunately in practice Private Thomas Atkins did none of these things. As a rule he went to the nearest public-house and got exceedingly drunk, a line of conduct highly reprehensible in itself and conducive to the rapid disappearance of his deferred pay. Having thus in every sense of the word taken out his two-pence and given them unto the host, he departed into civil life, doubtless a sadder, but not a much wiser, man. Therefore has it, with all confidence, been ordered that deferred pay should cease; accordingly it too has departed, and we have seen the last of a "reform" that has cost the country thousands, without a single return or result of any kind to show for it. Speaking as taxpayers ourselves, we think it is earnestly to be wished that our civilian army reformers would confine their energy to the officer and leave the soldier alone. It comes so much cheaper. We know that, whatever may happen, no one will raise the officers' pay, or even suggest such a thing. When, therefore, the official mind is boiling and bubbling with the desire to reform something or somebody, when, in fact, it becomes necessary to show that work of some kind is being done, then we would respectfully suggest that it will be found much more economical, and quite as beneficial to the nation if the officer, not the private, be made the subject. A change of uniform or even of facings, the institution of a new rank which involves the purchase of a horse, saddle and all the concomitant gear—any of these confer inestimable benefit on trade, and do not cost the country one penny, inasmuch as the long-suffering officer has to pay for them himself. We hope, in our capacity as taxpayers, that future army reforms will be in the direction we have indicated. The last attempt has not, as we have shown, been very successful, but others may be more happy. There may be possibly something inherently antagonistic in the ranks of captain and major which prevents their assimilation, and has thus caused the failure and premature decease of the Mud Major. But the resources of official ingenuity are boundless, and we shall doubtless be soon favoured with some other novelty equally startling and possibly more successful. Whether it be a mixture of a lieutenant and a major-general, or a cross between a surgeon and a quartermaster, we shall await its appearance with respectful curiosity and follow its course with unflagging interest.—*Saturday Review.*

LORD R. CHURCHILL AND THE SCOTTISH PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

Some correspondence has passed between the directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance and the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the appointment of a Roman Catholic as Home Secretary:—

The Scottish Protestant Alliance, 81, St. George's-place, Glasgow, Sept. 7.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting in Glasgow yesterday of the directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance the recent appointment of a Roman Catholic to the Cabinet office of Home Secretary was considered, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That as the Papacy claims universal supremacy over all sovereigns and their subjects, as Roman Catholics, can no longer render an undivided allegiance to Protestant princes, and as the avowed aim of the Papacy is to reduce Britain to subjection to the Vatican, this meeting protests against the elevation of Roman Catholics to positions of power and trust in the British Empire."—I have the honour, &c., JAMES KERR.

Lord Randolph Churchill's answer, dated Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, September 9, is as follows:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, enclosing a copy of resolution passed by the directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance, and in reply, to remark that I observe with astonishment and regret that in this age of enlightenment and general toleration persons professing to be educated and intelligent can arrive at conclusions so senseless and irrational as those which are set forth in the aforesaid resolution.—I am, &c.,

RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

AN ENGLISH TOURIST MISSING.

It was announced the other day that a Mr. Arthur Molyneux Royds was supposed to have lost his life on Mount Pilatus; a reward of £100 has now been publicly offered for his discovery. With reference to the subjet, Messrs. Leyvraz Brothers, proprietors of the hotel at Diablerets, Cantou Vaud, have just made the following statement:—"We have no doubt that the missing tourist, Mr. Royds, is the same gentleman who came here on the 7th of August and left his luggage, and on the following day, in company with a guide, made the ascension to the great Glacier des Diablerets. Owing to bad weather they did not reach the glacier until very late. However, notwithstanding this, Mr. Royds wished the guide to set off immediately and accompany him across the Glecier du Sanetsch to Gateig, and this in spite of the fact that darkness had closed in and snow was falling heavily. The passage of the Sanetsch is very dangerous even in daylight, and the guide refused to go, and did all he possibly could to persuade Mr. Royds to descend. This he declined to do, saying that he would shelter under a rock, and at break of day attempt the passage himself. He then commenced to utter threats against the guide, and forced him to leave him. Since then we have heard nothing of him, though his luggage is still here; but it bears no address, though upon a portmanteau there had evidently been an address, but it seems to have been torn off by design. The guide does not think that Mr. Royds contemplated suicide; but his conduct on the glacier was most extraordinary. It is reported that Mr. Royds was seen after this at Hergiswyl, and then announced his intention of going up Pilatus. Since that date all trace of him has been lost.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	... Rs.	98	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	... ,,	100	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	... ,,	102	14
4½	Per Cent. of 1879(1893)(New loan)		102	14
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)			

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	...	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	...	£1	
Ditto Deferred Annuity	...	£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	...	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	..	£20	290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs.	100	0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	...	Paid off	
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	...	100	0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	...	102	0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	...	103	0
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	...	103	8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	...	92	12
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905)	...	100	0
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	...	100	0
5	Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916)	...	100	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	...	95	0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	... ...	97	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	... ...	104	12

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs.	100	0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888)	... Rs.	102	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892)	... ,,	103	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	... ,,	104	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900)	... ,,	104	8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic		...Noml.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton		...101	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press		103	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.		... 95	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do.		... 95	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton		... 97	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea		100	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute		103	0
8	Per Cent.	Gassery Jute Mills		Noml.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills		...101	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills		...103	0
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New issue)		...101	0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General		...107	0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea		103	0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea		...103	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea		...103	0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah		...104	0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Paper Mills		103	0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	1	5	3-32
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight	...	1	5	1-16
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	...	1	5	
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	...	1	4	31-32
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	...	1	5	5-16
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight	...	1	5	5-16
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	...	1	5	11-32

Secretary of States' drafts last Drawings, 1st September 1886—

Average rates	...	1	4	13-32
Telegraphic Transfers, 8th September 1886	...	1	5	1-32

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.
(*5th August* 1886.)
Rate of interest for on demand loan ... 6 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	120x
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	7½ p.ct.	186x
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	860
Bank of Upper India ...	100	5 p.ct.	135w
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras ...	75	.....	3prem.
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	115x
Mussorie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4½ p.ct.	105
National Bank of India...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	110
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	4 p.ct.	101x
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	291x
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p.ct.	80

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.
(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darig.)	...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	...	100	nil.	‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie... ...	...	100	7 p. ct.	‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	...	100	6 p. ct.	‡	85
Assam Company...	...	£20	20 p. ct.		540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	...	100	nil	‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	...	100	5 p. ct.	‡	75
Bengal (Cachar)...	...	100	nil.	‡	30
Do. contributory	...	80	nil.	‡	21
Bishnath (Assam)	...	200	4 p. ct.	‡	110
Do. contributory	...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	45
Borelli (Assam) ...	...	£10	6 p. ct.	‡	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	...	100	6 p. ct.	‡	45
Central (Cachar)	...	200	3 ad.-int.	‡	117
Do. Terai (Darig.)	...	100	nil.	‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar)	...	100	5 p. ct.	‡	55
Cherra (Cachar)	...	£10	.....		50
Chota Nagpore ...	...	100	5 p. ct.	‡	40
Chumta Tea Co...	...	100	4½ p. ct.		...
Colenial (Assam)	...	100	nil.	‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	...	100	2 p. ct.	‡	29
Cuttechcrra (Cachar)	...	100	nil.	‡	90
Darg. Tea & Cinchon	...	100	7 p. ct.	‡	127
Dehing (Assam) ...	...	90	3 p. ct.	‡	26
Dehra Doon ...	...	100	5 p. ct.	‡	50
Dejoo (Assam) ...	...	£10	6 p. ct.	‡	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam)	...	100	9 p. ct.	‡	80
Dhunsiri	...	100	5 p. ct.	‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	...	£10	13½ p. ct.		136
Do. do.

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CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills' Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1812—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Brother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

ELIZA—Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—Cloaca Maximo—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire o Travelling—Defects—Did He Know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

OUR COINS—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie o Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

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The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitab for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. **41-8.** Three star...Rs. **36-4.**
Two star ... „ **33-4.** One star ... „ **30-0.**
Monogram Rs. **27-0.**

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

IRON WIRE FENCING

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SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

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R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,

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WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our oundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spiadle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerve and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep cecomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin tacar and healthy, and the hair acquires strenag its action on the orgwing the impor ofncetrinonno hnbl]eit.r

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recoguition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physician prescribo and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

R. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India, and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before, on purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.**

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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of these pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACTS FROM 60TH ANNUAL REPORT.

NEW BUSINESS.

2,732 New proposals receved for Assurance amounted to £1,510,245

2,403 Policies issued assuring £1,260,137

The POLICIES issued by the STANDARD during the past five years exceed both in number and amount those granted by any other Scottish Life Office.

CLAIMS.

The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Policy-Holders during the year was £545,197.

ACCOUNTS.

The REVENUE for the year was upwards of £900,000, and the FUNDS now amount to £6,592,973.

Full information regarding the Company's different Schemes of Assurance may be obtained on application, and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Branch, 38, Elphinstone Circle.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we are all be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman's has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

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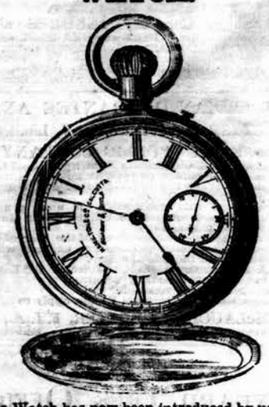
NOTICES.

THE "EXHIBITION" ENGLISH LEVER WATCH.



This Watch has now been introduced by us to the Public for a period of fourteen years, and it is by this time well known as a thoroughly sound and reliable time-keeper. It is entirely *English made* throughout, and possesses every modern improvement consistent with its price

The Watch is very strongly made, and has been designed to meet the requirements of those who need an article which will withstand daily *hard wear*, keep good time, and combine strength with neatness of size and shape.

KEYLESS "EXHIBITION" HUNTER.

In Solid Gold Case...	Rs. 315 cash.
In Solid Silver Case	Rs. 145 "

KEYLESS "EXHIBITION" HALF HUNTER.

In Solid Gold Case	Rs. 324 cash.
In Solid Silver Case	Rs. 150 "

THE "EXHIBITION" OPEN CRYSTAL FACE,

Winding with Key.

In Solid Gold Case	Rs. 203 cash.
In Solid Silver Case	Rs. 77 "

THE KEYLESS OPEN CRYSTAL FACE.

In Solid Gold Case	Rs. 302 cash.
In Solid Silver Case	Rs. 135 "

LADIE'S GOLD ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

LADIES' GOLD ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

Entirely English made throughout, with exceptionally strong and well finished Lever movements, jewelled, and carefully adjusted to time, in substantial 18-carat Gold Hunting or Half Hunting Cases, elegantly and richly engraved and decorated. These Watches are a little full in size, but are remarkable for their strength and durability.

Price Rs. 315 cash.

LADIES' GENEVA WATCHES.

LADIES' SUPERIOR GOLD GENEVA WATCHES.

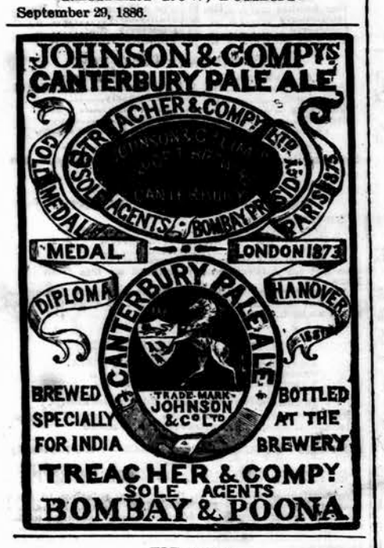
With Jewelled and "Keyless" movements of the finest construction and finish, accurately timed, with dome at back. The 18-carat Gold Cases are plain, or Elegantly Engraved, and are Hunters or Half Hunters. The style and finish of these watches cannot be surpassed.

Price from Rs. 126 to Rs. 160 cash.

The same in Hunting Case, Engraved, winding with key, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 135.

The same in Silver Hunting, Half Hunting or open face, keyless, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
September 29, 1886.



FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

S. ROSE & CO.,

PIANOS. BOMBAY.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

BOMBAY: HARMONIUMS.

S. ROSE & CO.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	" 2,000	PHAETONS	" 700
BAROUCHES	" 1,500	CARTS	" 350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ... ... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

★ .. ★★ .. ★★★

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold*. It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, 29*th Feb.* 1884.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK. HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ¼ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884.

JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

Omum-Carpoor TRADE MARK

This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.

Is an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC, SPASMS in STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable.

Price 8 Ans., 1 R. and 1¾. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

TESTIMONIAL.

Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

E. TRUTWEIN, Apothecary.

Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Propritor,

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